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the Unemployment Insurance Act and such information about their employees, whether or not insurable, as he may prescribe.

2. Any person who refuses, fails or neglects to comply with any direction given by the Minister of Labour or his duly authorized representative pursuant to the provisions of this order shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

3. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics and all other departments and agencies of the Government of Canada are hereby authorized and directed to furnish such assistance to the Minister of Labour in the establishment and maintenance of the aforesaid inventory of employable persons and in estimating and forecasting the labour requirements of the armed services and industry, as he may require.

Evacuation of Japanese nationals from protected areas in B.C.

Reference was made in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 128) to the policy of the Government in regard to Japanese nationals in Canada, particularly with respect to their withdrawal from designated defence areas and their placement elsewhere through arrangements to be effected by the Department of Labour.

Recent developments in this situation are centered in two Orders in Council—P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both of March 4. The first provides for the establishment of an organization known as the British Columbia Security Commission, which is authorized to supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected defence areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and to provide for the housing, feeding, care, and protection of such persons. The second of these Orders provides for the appointment of the personnel comprising the Commission.

In addition to defining the duties and powers of the Commission and providing for the custody of Japanese property, P.C. 1665 authorizes certain Departments and agencies of the Government to assist the Commission by lending personnel and by furnishing "such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required."

The allocation of this assistance is set forth as follows:—

- (a) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.

- (b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations.
- (c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations.
- (d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons.
- (e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof.
- (f) assistance by the Department of Labour in establishment of work camps and in providing employment, and in particular in the absorption of evacuated persons in the Canadian Japanese Construction Corps constituted by Order in Council P.C. 1271 of February 17, 1942, or in the work camps established under Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or in any other activity in which such persons can be employed without prejudice to the public safety or the safety of the State, outside the protected areas in British Columbia.

The members of the Commission, appointed by P.C. 1666, are:—

Austin C. Taylor, Chairman;
Assistant Commissioner J. N. Mead, Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
Assistant Commissioner John Shirras, B.C. Provincial Police.

There is also an Advisory Committee of twenty British Columbia citizens, headed by:

Hon. R. L. Maitland, Attorney General of B.C., Victoria;
Hon. George Pearson, Minister of Labour, Victoria;
Harold E. Winch, Leader of the Opposition in B.C., Victoria.

As this issue is in process of publication, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, and the Associate Deputy Minister, Mr. A. MacNamara, are on a special mission to the Pacific coast to facilitate the evacuation of Japanese nationals.

Courses in personnel management to be established in Canadian universities

In view of the growing importance of personnel administration in war industries, and as a factor in "the removal of misunderstanding" and the development of "fuller co-operation between employers and employees", leading to "more efficient prosecution of the war effort", the Government has authorized,

by Order in Council P.C. 1840 of March 10, the putting into effect of a training program in personnel management, through the medium of short, practical courses in Canadian universities.

By this Order, the Department of Labour is authorized to enter into agreements with the universities whereby the Department will pay all "reasonable costs" in connection with any such training course it approves. It is further planned that the Department shall pay the travelling expenses of applicants who successfully complete the courses.

The new program is a direct attack on the many labour administration problems arising in new and rapidly expanding war industries. The Minister has advocated the establishment of effective personnel departments in these plants and his plan is in line with that adopted by the Minister of Labour in Great Britain to facilitate the training of qualified personnel managers.

While designed primarily to aid the war industries, the plan is not necessarily confined to them. In addition to the university courses, the Minister is empowered to appoint a Director of Personnel Training in the Department of Labour to supervise the development and administration of the program. Another step will be to name experienced personnel managers to act as consultants to less experienced men or to newly established departments in other plants. These consultants will be paid only the travelling expenses they incur in the work.

Canadian workers displaced by rubber shortage

The question of the employment of rubber workers displaced as a result of the rubber shortage, was emphasized by a delegation of workers which was received by the Prime Minister, Rt.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on February 28.

The members of the United Rubber Workers of America in making their representations reported that 2,000 of the 14,000 workers employed in Ontario and Quebec plants have been displaced and a warning of further layoffs has been given by some plants.

The union asked that seniority rights of displaced workers be protected and that they be given preference in new industries. They also asked that unemployed workers be allowed to receive both unemployment insurance and a training allowance while they are being trained for new jobs. Many of those affected were home owners who would

find it difficult to move to new communities, it was said.

The Minister of Labour assigned to the appropriate departmental officials the duty of making immediate surveys in the localities where the plants are located.

Vocational training—financial agreements with provinces

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, introduced a resolution in the House of Commons on March 4, "to bring in a measure to provide for the promotion of vocational

training projects, the entering into financial assistance agreements with the provinces in connection therewith, the appointment of a vocational training advisory council and of such officers, clerks and other employees necessary for the administration of the Act."

Subsequently, on March 5, the Minister moved the appointment of a Special Committee to consider a Bill entitled: "An Act to assist in the carrying on and co-ordination of vocational training."

Reinstatement in civil employment of enlisted men

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, introduced in the House of Commons on March 6, Bill No. 5 to provide for the reinstatement of individuals

who enlist for service in His Majesty's Forces or who perform essential war employment.

The Bill as introduced, followed the same general lines as the Order in Council P.C. 4758 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1941, page 803).

As the Bill is being amended in its progress through the House, further reference will be made to it in a later issue.

National Labour Supply Council abolished

Following representations made by organized labour, the National Labour Supply Council, established by Order in Council P.C. 2686

of June 19, 1940 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1940, pages 630-31) was abolished by Order in Council P.C. 1426 of February 24, 1942.

The new Order revoking the Order establishing the National Labour Supply Council, indicated the allocation of the former duties of the Council as follows:

The staff, space, equipment and supplies of, and the unencumbered balance of any appropriation to the National Labour Supply Council shall be transferred to the Department of Labour and assigned to or used for the work of the Department or of the National War Labour Board, as the Minister of Labour may direct.

The representatives of the National Labour Supply Council appointed to make necessary representations at hearings of the National War Services Administrative Boards pursuant to section 16 (1) of the National War Services' Regulations, 1940 (Recruits) (Consolidation 1941), shall be entitled to continue to make such representations but as representatives of the National War Labour Board, and any vacancy in any such position as representative shall be filled by the National War Labour Board.

The administrative arrangements for the release of key men from His Majesty's Forces shall be continued except that representations to the officials of the service concerned shall be made through the Chairman, Vice Chairman, or Executive Director of the National War Labour Board, instead of through the Chairman of the National Labour Supply Council.

Conference on Dominion-Provincial war emergency training program

Attended by some thirty-five Dominion and Provincial officials, a conference was held March 16 to 18 on the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program.

The delegates to the conference were welcomed by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour.

The accomplishments achieved under the War Emergency Training Program during 1941 were reviewed by R. F. Thompson, Dominion Supervisor, and short reports were presented by Regional Directors on the program in their own areas in which special references were made to new developments in the problem of supplying war industries with trained labour.

The conference considered in detail the various aspects of the War Emergency Training Program under the following section headings: Pre-employment Training; Training in Industry; Army Tradesmen's Classes; R.C.A.F. Classes; and Rehabilitation of Discharged Persons.

Re-distribution of manpower in Canada and United States discussed by I.L.O.

Problems of labour supply and labour re-distribution, and particularly the most effective allocation of manpower to war production, was discussed by employers, employees and government representatives of the

United States and Canada at an all-day session of the International Labour Office, held at McGill University, Montreal, on February 28.

Convened by E. J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I.L.O. to consolidate the views of the two countries on the prime question of labour re-distribution, the meeting generated a dis-

cussion that may give direction to the framing of legislation dealing with manpower allocation that may soon be presented on either side of the border.

Two important reports, prepared by the International Labour Office, were submitted to the tripartite representation. One was a general statement of the problem of redistributing labour under the "abnormal conditions of a developing war economy." The other was a survey of the methods and procedures that have been evolved in Great Britain to cope with the situation. The Canadian and United States representatives studied these two reports in relation to manpower distribution for war purposes in their two countries. They compared notes on the principles and procedures developed and in process of development in Canada and the United States, and discussed further measures necessary to formulate a well-rounded manpower program for the prosecution of the war.

A feature of the closing session was the participation in the discussions by the Dominion Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.

United States priorities unemployment measure rejected

In the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 129) reference was made to the proposed program in the United States of assistance to workers displaced by war priorities.

For the purpose of this program, President Roosevelt had approved a budget estimate of \$300,000,000 for weekly unemployment-benefit payments to workers displaced in private industry while the plants were being adapted to war production. A maximum of \$24 a week for 26 weeks was to be paid to an estimated 4,000,000 persons, the Federal Government contributing the whole amount in instances in which workers were not receiving state unemployment compensation, and in the event workers were receiving such aid the Federal Government was to make up the difference to \$24. Displaced workers were going to be required to enter a 26-week training course for war industry under the proposed plan.

On February 19, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives voted 16 to 8 against the proposed bill giving effect to this program. Members of the Committee stated that they had decided against sending the bill to the House because the proposed program probably involved the question of states' rights and state officials had claimed they could handle the problem independently.

Trend of war industrial employment in U.S.A.

The trend of war employment in United States industry was indicated recently in two press reports.

The first dealt with the suggestion made on March 4 by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour that there was a possibility that 6,000,000 women could be recruited for war industries and other essential services by the end of 1942. She said housewives without small children were a potential source for about 2,000,000 workers. Although an addition of 6,000,000 women would mean a tripling of the number of women at work in the country's manufacturing establishments compared with December, the month of the United States entry into the war, when there were about 3,000,000, Miss Anderson said she saw no reason for suspending protective legislation governing the employment of women at night. The Women's Bureau, she said, has formulated a war policy of approving relaxation of labour standards where a critical labour situation exists and an employer can prove before State labour authorities that he needs to employ women at night to achieve maximum war production.

In another report dealing with the possibility of manpower shifts, Colonel Joseph F. Battley, Chief of the Manpower and Liaison Division of the Office of the Under Secretary of War, declared that if the deficiency of manpower in the coming 12 months is as crucial as is now expected, it will have to be made up by removing men from occupations which do not contribute directly to the war effort. "There has been talk and serious talk of drafting labour in order that none of the Nation's manpower resources will be wasted," Colonel Battley said. "Regardless of the outcome of such proposals, the very fact that they have been made points to the urgency of the problem."

Deferment of "key men" in maintenance of U.S. labour relations

In response to inquiries concerning a report to the effect that Brigadier General Hershey, Director of Selective Service in the United States, had authorized local draft boards to exempt labour leaders from the draft, Selective Service Headquarters recently released for publication a copy of the memorandum to local United States draft boards that gave rise to the report. The memorandum read in part as follows:

1. It is considered in the national interest and essential to the war production program that a harmonious relationship be maintained between labour and industry. To accomplish this pur-

pose it is desirable that there continue to be duly authorized and competent representatives of government, labour and industry, who will, in considering and disposing of questions of mutual interest, expedite the successful prosecution of the war.

2. Registrants who are key men in the maintenance of such harmonious relations and who are employed for that activity by the government, by industrial organizations or by local, national or international labour organizations may be given serious consideration for deferment.

In response to inquiries about deferment for trained defense workers, General Hershey said that it was not merely the privilege, but the patriotic duty of employers to seek deferment for necessary workers, but he then went on to say: "Occupational deferments are temporary—usually for 6 month periods. They are granted when a man is a 'necessary man' in the sense that he is impossible or difficult to replace at the time the deferment is granted. This is essentially a temporary consideration and the Selective Service System will be sympathetic to nothing less than a maximum effort by employers to train substitutes for all such men."

Experience of Ford Motor (Detroit Plant) in wartime working hours.

The Labour Division of the United States War Production Board in its press service, deals with the relationship between wartime working hours and production.

On this subject, the Division reports as follows on the recent experience at the Ford Motor Plant in Detroit:

"A 70-hour work week does not increase either efficiency or production. On the contrary it materially reduces production rates on vitally needed war materials.

"This was the lesson recently learned by officials at the Ford Motor Company Detroit plants which instituted a 70-hour week in their tool and die shop and airplane plant. Instead of an increase in production, the company's engineers discovered that an efficiency drop of from 500 to 700 man-hours per unit occurred, according to the iron and steel industry's monthly magazine, "Steel". The Ford company stated that because of these findings the engine plant has ceased Sunday work and will go on a work week of six ten-hour days, and the tool and die shop will close Sundays and work five ten-hour days and 8 hours on Saturday."

Mr. Sidney Hillman, Labour Director, War Production Board, emphasized the dangers of industrial fatigue in a statement which helped to defeat the amendment to the War Powers Bill, proposed by Representative Howard

Smith of Virginia, to nullify overtime payment for more than a 40-hour work week. The amendment was defeated by Congress 226-62.

**Reduction
in wage
differential in
U.S. aluminum
industry**

The differential between wage rates in northern and southern plants of the Aluminum Company of America was scaled down by a seven to four decision issued late in January by the U.S. National War Labor Board.

The dispute between the Aluminum Workers of America, a union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Aluminium Company of America, involved over 18,000 employees in one northern and two southern plants. The union demanded the abolition of the 18 to 20-cent differential in the beginners' wage which existed between the north and south plants, and also asked for a bonus of 10 cents an hour for night shift workers in the northern plant.

On the first question the Board decided to reduce the wage differential by a seven-cent increase in the hourly wages for beginners in the two southern plants, with corresponding adjustments for other grades of workers. In the majority opinion of the Board it was declared that—

a complete elimination of the wage differential involved in this case would have an undesirable disrupting effect at this time on the general economy of the areas in which the plants in question are located.

In this decision, the four labour representatives lined up with three public members of the Board against four employer representatives who were willing to reduce the differential by only three cents or at most by five cents as a compromise with the final decision.

The arguments of the company that the differential was justified by prevailing practices, differences in plant earnings and cost of living between north and south, and by the fact that the company's differential was less than the national average differential were held to be offset by two major considerations. One was the ability of the employer to pay wages above the level prevailing in the community where he operates and the second was the basic right of labour to wages high enough to maintain civilian morale, a decent standard of living and to pay taxes.

On the question of a bonus for night workers, the Board divided, with four employers and three public members opposing four labour representatives and one public member. The majority voted for a bonus of three cents an hour for the 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift

and a five-cent bonus for the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift at the Pennsylvania plant. Again it rejected the argument of prevailing practice in the community, and declared in support of its decision:—

Night work tends to disrupt normal living—The worker during the night shifts has to sacrifice many of the values and satisfactions of social, family and personal life.

The minority believed the bonuses should be two cents higher and asked for a 10-cent bonus for all workers continuously employed on night shifts.

**Settlement of
Coal Miners'
illegal strike in
Great Britain**

A strike at a Kent colliery on January 9 involved about 1,600 men who were demanding the county rate of pay and were protesting specifically against a wage-cut which had recently been imposed. The management justified the cut on the ground that the men had resorted to a slow-down after an official arbitrator had, on December 19, made an award for less than the county rate. The company took action against the strikers for breach of contract. This charge was withdrawn when the Ministry of Labour instituted proceedings for failure to give the 21 days' notice prescribed in the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940. It was stated that the prosecution had nothing to do with the merits of the dispute but that it was instituted because the men had broken a law which was fundamental to the Labour Ministry's policy for the settlement of disputes. For the men it was admitted that they had broken the law, but the plea was put forth that they felt they had a just grievance and their infraction of the law was due to ignorance. Three officials of the union were sentenced on January 23 to imprisonment, the branch secretary of the union to two months and the president and a member of the branch committee to one month each. It was held that they were "really responsible" for the strike. Over 1,000 members of the union were fined from £1 to £3 each.

After the sentences were passed, the men unanimously voted to remain on strike. On January 29, however, they returned to work after the management had met their terms regarding wages. The Minister of Mines and the secretary of the Mineworkers' Federation promised at the time to intercede with the Home Secretary for the release of the imprisoned men but the release was not a condition of the return to work. On February 3 the remainder of the sentences imposed on the trade union officials were remitted on the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

Extended employment of women in British Ordnance factories

On November 28, an agreement was reached by the Ministry of Supply of the United Kingdom and the Amalgamated Engineering Union "to provide for the extended employment of women in Ministry of Supply industrial establishments to meet wartime emergencies and the need for increased output." It was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Supply by the Director General of Ordnance Factories and a representative of the Secretary of the Ministry, and on the other side, by the President and Secretary of the Union.

Women may now be employed on "certain work which has hitherto formed part of a skilled mechanic's job." It is stipulated, however, that such employment will be temporary for the duration of the war, that an agreed record will be kept of all substitutions, and that substitution will take place only to enable men to be employed on other work and by agreement with the Union representatives. The wages of the women workers will be the basic rate and bonus of the mechanic in the grade concerned in cases where the women can carry on the entire job without assistance. Where special assistance or supervision is required or where the job has been broken down, the woman's rate will be between 75 and 85 per cent of the man's rate according to the degree of capacity shown. This agreement does not affect the employment of women on work commonly performed by them in Ministry of Supply establishments or other engineering establishments, or on suitable work hitherto performed by boys and youths under 21 years of age.

Registration of boys and girls in Britain

The Registration of Boys and Girls Order issued December 22 is designed to furnish the authorities with a complete picture of the activities of the 16 to 18 age-group. The population over 18 years of age is already required to register either under the National Service Acts or under the Registration for Employment Order of March 15, 1941.

In announcing the registration of boys and girls the Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons:—

"We must be careful particularly that our boys do not run loose during this time of stress. Their education, their well-being, their discipline, and the service they can render must all be carefully supervised. . . . We have to think of the future citizens as well as of the business of carrying on the defence of the country. . . ."

The order applies to all young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 except whole time members of a Civil Defence force and the classes of persons exempted from the National Service Acts. These include cadets at a military or air force college, lunatics, mental defectives, blind persons, and Dominions subjects not ordinarily resident in Britain. When registering, the boys and girls will be asked to state their occupation, if any, the full-time educational courses or evening classes which they are attending, and to furnish particulars about any youth organization or cadet unit to which they may belong.

To the Board of Education for England and Wales and the Scottish Education Department has been given the administration of the plan under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. At registration, the young people are given a letter from the Minister of Labour suggesting that if they are not already a member of some approved youth organization, they should have an interview with the Youth Committee of the local education authority to discuss what form of national service they should undertake. The interview is not compulsory.

Young people devoting full-time to education will not be interviewed but will be asked to undertake some form of national service in the schools. No extra duties will be suggested for those working under strain in industry or whose hours after work are fully occupied by domestic work or studies. All others will be encouraged, but not compelled, to join some youth organization, either civil or military. Boys will be particularly urged to join one of the pre-service units such as the air, army or sea cadets. The entrance age of the last two is 14. Fifteen year old youths will be admitted to the Air Training Corps but may not become full members until they are 16. Boys under 16, although not covered by the Registration Order will be encouraged to continue their education as a preparation for further technical training when they enter the services. In certain areas the age limit for entrance into the Home Guard has been reduced from 17 to 16 to permit boys to undertake anti-aircraft and home defence duties. Elsewhere there are provisions for affiliating cadet units with Home Guard units. The National Association of Boys' Clubs and the British National Cadet Association are co-operating in these arrangements.

Excessive overtime work and war production

Australia.

Dealing with the Australian wartime labour situation and especially in regard to the continuous working of excessive overtime, the Mission expressed its conclusions as follows:

"In our opinion excessive continuous overtime is being worked in many shops. It has been found in England that such excessive overtime results, in a comparatively short time, in a considerable

In the October 1941 issue of *The New South Wales Industrial Gazette* recently received, there is published a summary of the conclusions of a British Ministry of Supply Mission to

loss of efficiency. There is no doubt also that it has an adverse effect on the nerves of the men and that they become fertile ground on which the agitator may now sow his seed."

Referring to the Mission's conclusion in regard to excessive overtime work, the Australian Minister for Munitions stated that he agreed with the opinions of the British Supply Mission, but there were not enough skilled workers to enable shift work to be introduced in all munition factories. When shift work had been inaugurated in some Government factories, there was a marked tendency for men to secure work in private factories, where they could increase their earnings by overtime.

War and Post-War Social Security

Social security is termed "one of the great purposes of the nations fighting for freedom and for a civilization based on respect for human personality," in an international survey of recent developments entitled *Approaches to Social Security*, which has just been issued by the International Labour Office in Montreal.

"The idea of social security springs from the deep desire of men to free themselves from the fear of want. To realise this idea the causes of insecurity must be removed wherever possible, and the individual must be assured of that protection against the common risks of life which his own efforts do not avail to provide", states the I.L.O. in the survey.

The study describes the various social security schemes that have proved their practicability. In order to give a broad view and show up the essentials, the exposition has been highly condensed and simplified. Thus the picture gains in intelligibility and guidance is afforded for immediate action as well as for long-range planning of the post-war social economy.

The abundant material, which includes the most recent developments, is grouped under three headings. The principal types of social assistance are first passed in review. Then comes social insurance, that is to say, compulsory mutual aid. It is pointed out that "the strength of compulsory insurance resides in the association of the prospective beneficiaries and their employers in financial responsibility, in the non-lucrative and permanent character of its institutions, and in the specialisation of the latter for the services of benefits in cash and in kind and for preventive action." The branches of social insurance—workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, pension insurance, unemployment insurance—are considered with respect to their organization, scope, benefits and finance. "Deeply rooted in most of

Continental Europe and in Great Britain, compulsory insurance has, in the interval between two World Wars, made rapid progress, though on somewhat different lines, in North and South America. Social insurance has made the principal contribution to the social security."

The progress toward comprehensive social security results from co-ordination and integration of social insurance and assistance. The unity of all the social risks is clearly realised. Those risks are essentially contingencies that imperil the ability of the working man to support himself and his dependants in health and decency. Social security responds to the deep-seated desire of mankind for freedom from fear in guaranteeing protection adequate in quality and quantity. For security is a state of mind as well as an objective fact.

The essence of social security is the genuine and rational economy of manpower. Prevention of time lost in production and adequate medical care to the workers and their families represent a vital war measure as it speeds up the output of armaments and the launching of ships. A comprehensive programme of social security is of momentous importance to the nations united for victory against aggression and for post-war reconstruction.

War and brutal aggression have driven home the recognition that it is the ineluctable obligation of the nations to consolidate their structure and to eliminate the causes of social insecurity. In releasing its study the International Labour Office purports to show what has been achieved and what still must be done to afford reasonable security for all who need it.

The study is preliminary to the reports on different branches of social insurance which are being prepared for the Inter-American Committee on Social Security for its next meeting to be held in Santiago-de-Chile.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

REPORTS were received during the past month from the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the following disputes:—

1. Between Martin Transports, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (supplementary report); and

2. Between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers of St. Gregoire.

The texts of the aforementioned reports will be found at the end of this statement.

Applications Received

In the month of February six applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

1. From employees of Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. Approximately 175 workers were said to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of the employees' request for union recognition and a collective agreement providing for grievance procedure, seniority rights, wage adjustments, vacations with pay, etc. On February 27 Mr. Louis Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour, Toronto, was authorized to investigate the dispute in pursuance of powers vested in him as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner.

2. From employees of Irvin Air Chute, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., members of the Irvin Air Chute Workers' Association, affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour. The dispute, relating solely to the amount of wartime cost-of-living bonus to which the employees are entitled, was said to affect 146 workers directly and 8 indirectly. The interested parties were immediately advised to refer the question to the Ontario Regional War Labour Board for decision.

3. From employees of the following six bakeries in Montreal, P.Q.: Dent Harrison and Sons, Limited; Jas. Strachan, Limited; A. and L. Strachan, Limited; Strachan Bros., Limited; Pain Supreme, Limited; and Pain

Moderne Canadian, Limited. The applicants are members of Local 55, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, and the employers concerned are members of the Montreal Bakers' Association. The dispute was said to have arisen out of the employees' request for union recognition, increased wages, a 54-hour week, improved working conditions, and the reinstatement of four union members, who were alleged to have been unjustly dismissed. It was stated that 2,300 workers were directly affected by the dispute and 600 indirectly. Particulars concerning strikes which occurred in connection with this dispute prior to the submission of the application will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942", appearing elsewhere in this issue. The baking industry being one to which the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act do not apply, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation can be established to deal with a dispute between employers and employees in this industry only with the joint consent of both parties. The consent of the employers concerned was not given in this instance and accordingly a board was not established.

4. From employees of the Champion Spark Plug Company of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for a union agreement providing for grievance procedure, seniority rights, wage adjustments, vacations with pay, etc., was said to affect approximately 100 workers directly and an equal number indirectly.

5. From employees of the City Dray Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for union recognition and revision of the existing agreement in regard to wages, hours of labour, and other working conditions, was said to affect 55 workers directly.

6. From employees of the Security Storage Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., members of Division 205, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers. The dispute, arising out of the employees' request for a union agreement in regard to wages, hours of labour and other working conditions, was said to affect 60 workers directly.

Boards Established

On February 13 the Minister of Labour established Boards of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with disputes between the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, the Princeton Tulameen Coal Company, Limited, and Tulameen Collieries, Limited, all of Princeton, B.C., and their respective employees, members of Local 7875, United Mine Workers of America. The boards were established on the recommendation of Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., who had been authorized to investigate the disputes as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 133). On the nomination of the employees and the employers, respectively, Messrs. Clarence E. Smith, K.C., Calgary, Alta., and F. W. Guernsey, Vancouver, were appointed members of the boards and were requested to confer with a view to their making a joint recommendation of a person for appointment as third member and chairman of the boards.

Board Fully Constituted

The constitution of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont., and its employees, members of Local 195, United Automobile Workers of America (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, pages 133-134) has been completed. The personnel of the board is as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice J. G. Gillanders of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Drummond Wren, Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. W. G. Thomson, Windsor, appointed by the Minister of Labour on behalf of the employing company in the absence of a nomination from the company.

Other Disputes Referred to Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioners

On February 12 Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Lakeside Coals, Limited, Wabamun, Alta., and its employees, members of Local 7894, United Mine Workers of America, in connection with which an application had been received in January for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 133). The report of the

Commissioner, received on February 20, stated that he had succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the dispute. As a result of joint conferences with the Commissioner, the interested parties agreed to enter into negotiations with a view to the execution of a collective agreement, the agreement to be submitted to the National War Labour Board for approval in respect to the provisions concerning the basic wage scale and the payment of wartime cost-of-living bonuses.

On February 15, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour, Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate the allegation by an official of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, that Western Canadian Greyhound Lines, Limited, Calgary, Alta., had practised intimidation for the purpose of interfering with the right of its employees to organize and to belong to the trade union of their choice. The report of the Commissioner had not been received at the end of the month.

On February 25, Mr. Gilbert Jackson, Toronto, Ont., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate a dispute between Noranda Mines, Limited, Noranda, P.Q., and its employees, members of Federal Miners' Union 22834, American Federation of Labor, in connection with which an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had been received in November, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1467). Shortly after the receipt of the application, Mr. J. S. McCullagh of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, had been appointed an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner to investigate the dispute. Mr. McCullagh's report, received on December 15, 1941, indicated that it would be necessary for the applicants to submit further evidence that the majority of the employees concerned were desirous of being represented by the union for purposes of collective bargaining. Subsequent negotiations between officials of the Department of Labour and representatives of the interested parties were not productive of effective results, and accordingly the dispute was referred to Commissioner Jackson for further investigation.

On February 28, pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Order in Council P.C. 4020, as amended, Mr. F. E. Harrison, Western Representative of the Department of Labour,

Vancouver, B.C., was authorized, as Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner, to investigate an allegation by Shipyard Union No. 2, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, that the Burrard Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Vancouver, had practised discrimination in the discharge of a foreman. Particulars concerning a strike in this connection on February 27 will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Strike after Award

On February 6 a strike occurred of the employees of Ayers, Limited, Lachute Mills, P.Q., members of Local 9, United Textile Workers of Canada, following the failure of negotiations subsequent to the receipt of the findings of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between these parties. On the direction of the Minister of Labour, pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7307, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 8821, a strike vote was taken among the employees on February 2 under the supervision of Messrs. E. McG. Quirk and Liguori Pepin, officials of the Department of Labour (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, page 134). The ballot was worded as follows: "Do you intend to go on strike unless your employer, Ayers, Limited, consents to deal with the United Textile Workers of Canada, Local 9, Lachute Mills, Quebec, as the employees' bargaining agency with a view to the conclusion of a collective agreement?" Of 555 employees eligible to vote, 534 cast ballots, the result being as follows: employees voting "yes", 498; employees voting "no", 30; spoiled ballots, 6; total 534. The strike was terminated on February 27 following mediation by officials of the Department of Labour. The settlement provided that the company would enter into an agreement with its employees based on the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1473-1479) and that remuneration of the employees would be in conformity with existing governmental regulations. Particulars concerning the strike will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Other Settlements

Early in February the Department of Labour was informed that an agreement had been signed on January 28 by the Chromium Mining and Smelting Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and a committee of its employees. A dispute between these parties had been dealt with in 1941 by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, pages 1189-1202). Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

On February 11 a strike of the employees of various gold mining companies in the Kirkland Lake district, Ontario, which had been called on November 18, 1941, for the purpose of securing recognition of Local 240, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, as recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1468) terminated unsuccessfully. Particulars will be found in the article entitled "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during February, 1942" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

A dispute between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and its employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers at St. Gregoire, is now considered to be settled, inasmuch as the interested parties had agreed in advance to be bound by the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with the dispute. The report of the board is printed below.

Early in February the Department of Labour was informed that an agreement had been signed on January 24 by MacDonald Bros. Aircraft, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., and its employees, members of Lodge 741, International Association of Machinists. The employees' application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation had previously been withdrawn following the reference of a dispute between the parties to an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1468 and 1483). Particulars concerning the agreement will be found in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements and Schedules of Wages" appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Supplementary Report of Board in Dispute between Martin Transports, Limited, and Its Employees

On February 13 the Minister of Labour received the findings of the reconvened Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between Martin Transports, Limited, Toronto, Ont., and its employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1187).

The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. J. D. McNish, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., appointed on the nomination of the employer. All three reside in Toronto.

The report of the board is signed by all three members, but Mr. Sinclair also submitted a dissenting report in regard to wage rates.

The board's recommendations on wages and cost-of-living bonuses have been referred to the National War Labour Board for decision. The board's recommendation that the question of relief to the motor transportation industry in the matter of prices, price control, freight rates, etc., should be dealt with by the appropriate Government authorities, has been referred to officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for attention.

The texts of the board's report and Mr. Sinclair's minority report are printed below.

Supplementary Report of Board

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between Martin Transports, Limited, and its truck drivers and helpers, warehousemen, foremen, checkers, clerks, mechanics and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers.

Sir:

The Board of Conciliation, as re-constituted in the month of October last by the then acting Minister of Labour, has now the honour to submit its report.

The Board as originally constituted consisted of the Honourable Mr. Justice Roach, Chairman, Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., employer's representative, and Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., employees' representative. This Board brought in an Interim Report, dated June 27, 1941. Subsequently Mr. J. L. Cohen resigned from the Board and was replaced as employees' representative by Mr. J. D.

McNish, K.C. Later Mr. Justice Roach resigned as Chairman, and upon the recommendation of the employees' and employer's representatives His Honour Judge I. M. Macdonell was appointed Chairman of the Board.

The re-constituted Board first met on the 31st of October, 1941, when it was found that the agreement between the Company and the Union had expired, and that the Interim Report had ceased to be effective, as its terms only provided for the period up to October 1, 1941. It was therefore necessary to go into all questions in dispute.

At the outset difficulty was caused by the fact that P.C. 8253 was passed a few days after the Board was newly constituted, and there was considerable doubt about its effect, as wages and cost-of-living bonus were both involved in the dispute. After consultation with the Department of Labour, however, it was decided that representations and evidence would be heard upon these questions, and a recommendation, which would have to be considered by the National War Labour Board, would be given. Mr. Sinclair expressed his doubt as to the authority of the Board to deal with the question of increased wages or cost-of-living bonus, and registered his objection to representations being heard with regard to these matters.

The Board at first attempted to bring the parties together by direct negotiations, and an attempt was made to take advantage of the negotiations which had occurred in the spring of the year during the sittings of the original Board to modify the existing agreement. It was found that the company contended that all financial questions should be submitted to the Board, and that the company would not agree to the closed shop and check-off which had been in force under the latest agreement between the parties, which terminated on the 1st of October, 1941. As no compromise was possible, it was necessary for the Board to hold numerous meetings, at which briefs were presented, evidence taken and argument heard. It is proposed to divide the Report into Part I, respecting the agreement with the union, and Part II, dealing with wages and cost-of-living bonus.

PART I Agreement

The Board finds that at least a substantial majority of the employees of the company are members of the union. It was strongly contended by the employees' representatives that as a closed shop and check-up had been in

effect for over a year as a result of a modification of the previous agreement, these should be continued. Quite apart from the desirability or undesirability of union shop conditions generally, the Board for special reasons does not recommend the continuance of a closed shop for this business. It appears by reason of the closed shop agreement with the union the company is precluded from carrying on any business in the United States. This is because an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is in control of the trucking business at certain border points, particularly at Buffalo and Detroit. Evidence was produced before the Board, which it accepted, that upon the abolition of the closed shop the company could employ members of other unions and the difficulty would disappear. It is hoped that business which may be secured through the United States might alleviate the situation to a considerable extent and so put the company in a better financial position to pay the increase in wages hereinafter recommended.

The Board feels that a clause with regard to check-off follows the disposition of the proposed closed shop, and should not be inserted in the agreement. The company might well, however, consider the advisability of honouring orders to pay signed by the men.

The company does not desire to sign any agreement with the union. The Board submits, however, that there has been a course of dealing established over a period of years, and that upon a proper construction of P.C. 2685, the men should be entitled to be represented by the union of their choice, with a view to reaching an agreement. In view of the undoubted strength of the union among the employees, the Board recommends that the agreement should be entered into with the union.

The Board has settled a suggested form of agreement, which is attached hereto as Exhibit I.

PART II

Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus

In May, 1938, the company entered into an agreement with the union, in which was set out the rates of wages to be paid to the various classes of employees. In May, 1940, the company increased the wages of all classes of employees represented by the union by 2½ cents per hour. The only deviation from the rates of pay set out in the agreement of May, 1938, as altered by the agreement of May, 1940, was that shortly after the agreement had been entered into the method of payment of highway drivers was returned from an hourly basis to a trip rate basis.

By the Interim Report of the previous Board an increase of 1½ cents per hour for all employees was recommended, and this was put into effect by the company. It is not clear whether this increase was to be applied on wages or cost-of-living bonus, but it was agreed that it should be credited to any cost-of-living bonus awarded at any future date.

It is contended by the employees that the wage rates of highway drivers should be changed back to an hourly basis on a pre-determined standard or yardstick, as there is no other adequate means of checking the trip rates which may be established in the future by the company. The Board does not consider there was sufficient evidence presented for it to come to the conclusion that an hourly rate basis of 24 miles, the yardstick proposed by the employees, should be adopted. The settlement of new trip rates and the adequacy of existing ones are dealt with in the agreement.

The contentions of the company are, firstly, that its rates of pay are not out of line with other comparable industries, and that it had complied with the provisions of P.C. 7440; secondly, that in any event it is not financially able to pay any increases to its employees, either by way of wages or cost-of-living bonus, and it states that it intends to apply to the National War Labour Board for relief.

The Board is strongly of opinion that conditions in the motor transport industry have never been satisfactory. Wages from the outset have been small for the class of work performed: the employees are mostly skilled labourers. The companies have not been able to do much to better the situation because of the "cut-throat" competition which apparently exists. This situation has been aggravated by regulations passed by the government since the war. The company has met with an enormous increase in gasoline cost, amounting to approximately \$50,000 per year, and increased costs are anticipated in the coming year in the purchase of trucks, tires and other equipment. Owing to freight rates having been "frozen," the company cannot recompense itself for these losses, and the employees have to suffer for this.

Conditions in the past have resulted in unprofitable operations by the company. This finally necessitated a composition between the company and its creditors, under the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, and the company is now endeavouring to emerge from this situation. No dividends have ever been paid to shareholders, and administration expenses are low. The Board is strongly of the opinion that the general conditions of the

industry have largely contributed to the position in which the company finds itself: lack of profit and low wages for employees. These conditions were exhaustively dealt with by the Chevrier Commission, but apparently little, if any, action was taken. The Board strongly recommends that the motor transportation question should be considered by the proper authorities. It is obvious that unless there is proper control of rates, indiscriminate competition will continue and companies will be unable to charge rates which will provide adequate compensation for their employees or adequate returns on capital investment.

With regard to the company in question, the financial statements are far from strong, and the position with regard to 1942 is problematical. The company contends that it will operate at a loss of approximately \$14,000 if present wage rates and present government regulations are continued.

After careful consideration of the evidence, the majority of the Board is of the opinion that the wage rates paid by this company are low within the meaning of Section 11, subsection 2, of P.C. 8253, and thinks that an increase in basic wage rates of 2½ cents an hour should be paid by the company. The Board is of this opinion notwithstanding the contention of the company as to its inability to pay, believing that operations may well be more profitable than estimated because of several factors, viz.: the prospect of increased business in the United States because of the readjustment of union affiliations; the fact that in the year 1941, before the passing of the Order in Council freezing cost of services, the company had increased certain of its freight rates and the benefit of this increase might be greater in 1942 than anticipated by the company; and that apparently owing to more efficient management, or the discontinuance of unprofitable business, or both, the company had bettered its total general position in 1941 over 1940 to the extent of \$40,000, while its current position was bettered to the extent of the sum of \$80,000. This betterment might well be maintained or improved in the year 1942.

The Board accordingly recommends to the National War Labour Board that the above increase in wages be put into effect. Attached as Exhibit 2 hereto is the schedule of wage rates which would bring into effect the proposed increase. If approved, this should be inserted as Article 24 in the Agreement. As previously indicated, Mr. Sinclair does not concur in the recommendations of the Board with regard to increase of wages, and will submit a Minority Report with regard to this question.

With regard to the question of cost-of-living bonus, the company contends that it comes within the provisions of P.C. 8253, Section 12 (b), and even apart from its inability to pay,

in any event is not bound to pay any cost-of-living bonus until after the 15th of February, 1942. The employees, on the other hand, contend that the 1½-cent per hour increase given by the preceding Board was a cost-of-living bonus which the company was bound to pay under the terms of P.C. 4643, and having received this they now come within the provisions of P.C. 8253, Section 12 (a), and ask for the cost-of-living bonus as of the 27th of June, 1941 (the date of the passing of P.C. 4643). The company has not paid any cost-of-living bonus except in so far as the 1½-cent per hour referred to in the report of the previous Board is applicable thereto.

Owing largely, if not solely, to the price control of freight rates, gasoline, rubber, etc., the financial position of the company is such that it does not appear to be able to pay any cost-of-living bonus in addition to the increase in the basic wage rate recommended above.

The employees of this company, who are definitely in the low wage bracket, should, not, if at all possible to prevent it, be deprived of a cost-of-living bonus, which it is admitted is necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of living. As previously indicated, we recommend that the question of relief to the industry in the matter of prices, price control, freight rates, etc., should be dealt with by the appropriate government authorities.

In view of the foregoing, the Board is of the opinion that the matter of cost-of-living bonus should be dealt with by the National War Labour Board, and recommends accordingly. For the information of that Board we are attaching, as Exhibit 3, the financial information submitted by the company.* We should point out in this connection, however, that should a cost-of-living bonus be granted by the National War Labour Board, the 1½-cent per hour increase which was granted in June, 1941, should be credited on any sum awarded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of February, 1942.

(Sgd.) I. M. Macdonell, Chairman.
(Sgd.) J. D. McNish, Employees' Nominee.
(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair, Company's Nominee.
(Dissenting report filed as to wage increase.)

EXHIBIT 1

MARTIN TRANSPORTS, LIMITED

Proposed Agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers as representing those employees.

Article 1

Promotion of Company's Interest

It is agreed by the Brotherhood, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein con-

*Editor's Note.—Exhibit 3 is on file in the Department of Labour and a copy has been transmitted to the National War Labour Board.

tained, that the employees will be courteous and diligent in the performance of their duties, and will work at all times in the best interests of the Company.

It is further agreed by the Brotherhood that the employees will at all times protect the property of the Company from injury by themselves or others, when in their power to do so; that in the handling of vehicles and in the discharge of their duties generally, they will faithfully comply with the rules of the Company, and Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws, it being understood that none of the rules of the Company shall be in conflict with any of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 2

Probationary Period of Service

Applicants accepted for employment will be given a probation period of thirty days, in which to demonstrate ability to carry on their respective duties properly, and unless notified to do the contrary within the thirty-day period, it will be understood that their application for employment has been approved, unless it later develops that false information materially affecting the acceptance of the application for employment was given, in which event such employees would be subject to dismissal by the Company. Applicants failing to supply a medical certificate shall be disqualified for service.

Article 3

Employees Defined

The words "Employee" or "Employees" as used in this Agreement shall be understood to mean any employee or employees filling positions enumerated in the wage scale herein.

Article 4

Discrimination and Committees

Employees will not be discriminated against for being members of the Brotherhood, nor for serving on Committees representing the employees. Employees will be granted leave of absence without pay for the purpose of serving on committees and their seniority rights will not be affected thereby, provided such leave of absence does not exceed a reasonable period. Reasonable notice of an employee's intention to serve on committees will be required.

Article 5

Courts and Investigations

Employees called upon to attend court or legal investigations at the request of the Company, shall be paid all time so lost at regular schedule rate of pay, and if required to travel away from home shall be allowed cost of transportation and reasonable expenses, except where such employees are found by the court to be at fault.

Article 6

Relief Work

Employees temporarily assigned to higher-rated positions shall receive the higher rate while occupying such positions; employees temporarily assigned to lower-rated positions shall not have their rates reduced. This rule shall not apply when an employee is demoted as a matter of discipline, or when he is placed in a lower rated position by the exercise of his seniority rights because of reductions in staff.

Article 7

Promotion and Seniority

(a) For the purpose of promotion and seniority, employees shall be grouped as follows:—

- (1) Highway Transport Drivers, over the entire system.
- (2) City Pick-up and Delivery Drivers, over the entire system.
- (3) Warehousemen, over the entire system.
- (4) Mechanics, over the entire system.

(b) An employee with not less than one year's seniority filling a regularly-assigned position, may transfer from one seniority group to another without loss of seniority by making a written application to his superior officer for a transfer, setting forth his qualifications and forwarding a copy of such application to the General Chairman; providing the applicant has the proper qualifications for the position applied for, transfer will be arranged within thirty days from date of his application, and the name of the employee so transferred shall be promptly removed from the seniority list of the group he left and placed on the seniority list of the group to which he is transferred. After the transfer has been effected, the employee will be required to have sixty days' cumulative service as a spare employee to the group to which he transferred before he is eligible to exercise his full seniority in bidding on vacancies or newly-created positions. Under no circumstances will any such employee be allowed to displace any regularly-assigned employee in the group until he has been assigned by a bulletin to a position other than to a temporary position in such group.

(c) A separate seniority list of all employees in each seniority group shall be posted in places accessible to the employees affected on January 1 and July 1 of each year, and such lists shall be open for protest for a period of fifteen days from the date they are posted. Upon the presentation of a claim by an employee, or by his authorized representative, that an error was made in his seniority rating, such claim shall be duly investigated by the Brotherhood and the Company, and if found in order, the correction of the seniority list shall be made as proved. Each seniority list shall show the name, the location and the date of entry into the service of all employees in their respective groups.

(d) In making promotions or filling vacancies, regard shall first be had to merit and ability, and merit and ability being equal seniority should govern.

(e) An employee who fails to report for duty, at the assigned hour without previously having given two hours' notice of his inability to so report, shall, if he does not report within ten days and give a satisfactory explanation, be regarded as having deserted the service and his name shall be removed from the seniority list.

Article 8

Reduction in Staff

(a) When forces are reduced, employees shall be laid off in the reverse order of their seniority and employees so laid off shall be given preference of re-employment on the same staff when the force is increased or when vacancies occur, and shall be returned to the service of the company in the order of their seniority. When re-employed within one year,

laid-off employees shall retain their seniority. Employees desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of this rule must file their name and address with the Head Office of the Company and receive a "Service Certificate", a copy of which shall be supplied to the General Chairman by the Company.

(b) Any employee who fails to report for duty when he is called, or who, within ten days from the date he is called, fails to give a satisfactory reason for not doing so, shall be considered out of the service.

Article 9

Discipline and Grievances

(a) No employee shall be disciplined or dismissed from the service without just cause. When an employee has been disciplined or dismissed, or when he feels that he has been unfairly dealt with, he shall have the right to appeal to his superior officer in the Company for an investigation, and to refer his grievance to the Chairman of his Local Committee or any other authorized representative of the Brotherhood, who may accompany him or represent him at any such investigation. Should a settlement of the grievance not be effected in this manner, it may be submitted to the Arbitration Committee, provided in Article 21.

(b) If an employee has been suspended or dismissed and is later found blameless, providing the employee so affected has appealed against the action of the company within three days from date of suspension or dismissal, he shall be reinstated and paid his regular wages for all time lost. In no event shall the company's liability for lost time on account of suspension or dismissal extend beyond a period of thirty days, unless extended by the Arbitration Committee.

Article 10

(a) Ten hours shall constitute a day's work for all warehousemen, pick-up and delivery men. An employee engaged in these occupations shall not be required to work beyond a spread of twelve hours in a twenty-four hour period.

(b) An employee shall not be required to take more than two hours for his meal period, which he shall be allowed between the fourth and sixth hour after starting duty.

(c) Any employee called for duty shall be paid at the schedule rate of pay for all time held, with a minimum of five hours' pay for each call. An employee released from duty for more than one hour and recalled for work shall be paid the minimum call of five hours each time he is so recalled, but if the second call in any one day is not completed within twelve hours from the beginning of the first call, he shall be paid at the overtime rate for all time held in excess of the said twelve hours.

(d) All warehousemen, pick-up and delivery men shall be assigned a fixed starting hour for work, and twenty-four hours' notice shall be given them of any change in their starting time, provided that in the event of an emergency condition beyond the Company's control it shall be required to give only one hour's notice of such change.

(e) Warehouse employees may rotate on day and night shifts where such an arrangement can be mutually effected between the Management and the Local Committee of the employees, and such arrangement is approved

in writing by an authorized General Representative of the Brotherhood, otherwise preference of shifts in accordance with seniority shall prevail.

Article 11

Hours of Employment, etc. Highway Drivers.

(a) Highway Drivers shall be classified as follows:—

- (1) Regular Drivers.
- (2) Spare Drivers.
- (3) Extra Drivers.

(1) Regular drivers are employees who by the exercise of their seniority are entitled to be assigned to regular runs which are properly advertised by written notice on the Bulletin Board.

(2) Spare Drivers are employees who do not hold a regular Highway run but are listed on the Spare Board. The number of names of drivers on the Spare Board shall be determined by the ability of the Company to give each Spare Board driver sixty hours' work each week, but this shall not be understood to mean that each Spare Board driver will be guaranteed sixty hours' work each week.

(3) Extra Drivers are employees who are on call, but whose names are not listed on the Spare Board.

(b) All vacancies occurring in regular highway runs shall be bulletined for a period of five days and shall be awarded to the senior applicant. The ensuing vacancies shall be bulletined and filled in the same manner and the ultimate vacancy awarded the senior man on the Spare Board who desires to bid for it. Senior highway drivers who do not desire to bid for regular highway runs shall be entitled to have their names placed on the Spare Board.

(c) Spare Drivers shall be entitled to fill vacancies which are created by the temporary absence of regular Highway drivers, and all extra trip and special trip runs. Spare Drivers shall be assigned to temporary highway vacancies or special trip duties on the basis of their seniority and shall continue on each such assignment until the regular driver returns to duty or the special trip duties are completed. Extra trip spare drivers shall be assigned thereto in the order of their seniority and their rotation on the Spare Board.

(d) Extra men will report for duty as required and shall be paid from the time required to report, unless work is not then available for reasons beyond the company's control.

(e) Wherever trip rates are used as the method of paying Highway Drivers, unless otherwise agreed, the rates to be paid during the currency of this agreement shall be the appropriate rate for each particular trip, as at the 1st of January, 1942. Any increase in the hourly rate hereinafter set for Highway Drivers now or hereafter given during the currency of this agreement shall be added to each particular trip rate on the basis that the 1½ cents per hour increase was added to the respective trip rates in June, 1941. In the event that new trip rates are inaugurated for which, as of the 1st of January, 1942, there was no trip rate, then the rate for such new trip shall be set in the manner agreed upon between the Company and the Union, regard being had to the rates then in force for comparable trips.

(f) A Highway Interchange Driver shall be paid at the schedule rate of pay for all addi-

tional driving time that may be necessary in an emergency to effect interchange on a scheduled run.

(g) A Highway Driver, not on a regular assignment, on a run of less than five hours, who is not returned to his home terminal or placed on another run within eight hours from the time of starting home, shall be paid at the schedule rate of pay for all time so held, as well as for any time which he may accumulate thereafter until he reaches his home or other terminal; the time paid for shall not exceed ten hours in any twenty-four hour period that he is required to remain at such terminal. The driver shall be required to work for all time so paid.

(h) A Highway Driver on a run of five hours' or more duration, who is required to remain at a distant terminal for more than fourteen hours, other than on a Sunday, shall be paid the schedule rate of pay for all time held in excess of fourteen hours.

(i) A Highway Driver called for work shall be paid the schedule hourly rate for all time held or required to wait after reporting for duty, except when the delay is caused by reasons beyond the control of the company.

(j) A Highway Driver delayed on route for more than one hour due to mechanical breakdowns, accidents, extreme weather conditions or other similar causes for which the driver is in no way responsible, shall be paid the schedule rate of pay for Highway Drivers for all time engaged while watching and waiting until relieved from duty. Where the driver is paid by trip rate the pay due him for waiting and watching shall be added to the trip rate.

(k) A Highway Driver called for work shall report one-half hour prior to his schedule time of departure and shall be paid his schedule rate of pay for such one-half hour period provided he fulfils the rules of the Company during that period.

Article 12

Classification, Hours and Overtime, etc., of Mechanics

(a) Classifications

Class A.—A mechanic who served his full and proper apprenticeship period for five years or more and who under the present regulations of the Ontario Department of Labour on graduating as a first-class journeyman, is qualified to do all necessary machining pertaining to the Motor Vehicle Repair trade; capable of performing all necessary machinery overhauling of motor, clutch, steering, transmission, differential and brakes; required to have a good knowledge of automotive electricity and sufficiently skilled without supervision of any kind to be able to detect bad workmanship and to take preventive measures in the repair of motors and all other car parts in order to reduce repair expense and road breakdowns.

Class B.—A mechanic who has served the required time as an apprentice, and upon the completion of such training period has successfully passed the required examination, but who has not had the opportunity to learn machining operations; capable of dismantling, assembling and adjusting motor, clutch, steering, brakes, transmissions and differential assembly, and required to have some knowledge of automotive electricity.

Class C.—Labourers.

Class D.—Apprentices. Employees engaged for the purpose of learning the motor vehicle repair trade, who are duly indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act and who work under the close supervision of a Class A mechanic.

(b) Mechanics shall be responsible for the quality of their work and if negligent in the performance of their duties will be required to pay the cost of parts which may be damaged or broken as a result, and make the required repairs in their own time, provided such negligence can be proved by the Company to the Local Committee.

(c) Nine consecutive hours of service, exclusive of the meal period which shall not be longer than one hour, shall constitute a day's work for mechanics, labourers, and apprentices, and if required to work beyond the tenth hour in any one day, they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-quarter as from the beginning of the eleventh hour of service. Employees shall be allowed one day's rest in seven, not necessarily Sunday.

Article 13

Overtime, Holiday and Sunday Work

(a) Except as provided in Clause (b) hereof, all time worked in excess of ten hours in each day by any employee shall be paid for at the rate of time and one quarter.

(b) All time worked in excess of ten hours in each day by mechanics, labourers and apprentices, as specified in Article 12, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter.

(c) All employees shall be allowed one day's rest in seven, not necessarily Sunday. Any work performed on Sundays or any seventh day of rest, and on the following Statutory Holidays, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-quarter; New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Should any of the said holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the public will be treated and paid for as the Holiday.

Article 14

Deadheading

An employee deadheading on Company's business shall receive his schedule of pay.

Article 15

Records

Records of the hours and wages of the employees shall be kept by the Company in proper form, and shall be available for inspection by properly authorized persons or committees.

Article 16

Arbitration

In the event that either party to this Agreement feels that any provision contained therein is causing undue hardship to either the Company or an employee, the party affected shall have the right to refer the matter to the Committee, provided for in Article 9 of the Agreement, and, failing satisfactory adjustment, to the Arbitration Committee as provided for in Article 21.

Article 17

Uniforms

Employees required to wear a uniform shall be supplied with them on the following basis:—

(1) In the first year of service the employee will pay 100 per cent of the cost.

(2) In the second year of service the employee will pay 50 per cent of the cost.

(3) In the third and every other year of service thereafter the uniform will be supplied free.

Article 18

Vacations

All employees in the service of the company for three years or more shall be allowed three days' vacation with pay each year.

Article 19

An employee, at the discretion of the Company, shall be permitted leave of absence without pay, for a period not to exceed ninety days, such permission to be obtained in writing. Unless the employee so furloughed reports for duty on or before the expiration of his furlough, his name shall be taken from the seniority roster, provided, however, that an employee who has obtained leave of absence as above shall be entitled to an extension beyond ninety days by making application in writing to the proper office of the Company in ample time to obtain such extension. If such extension is not granted then he must return to duty at the expiration of the period for which leave of absence was given or furnish proof of his inability to do so.

Leave of absence shall not be granted an employee for the purpose of engaging in work outside the company's service, except in the event of illness.

A notice of all leave of absence granted, or any extensions thereof, shall be given by the Company to the authorized representative of the employees and the Brotherhood.

Article 20

Change of Terminal

An employee, who on the instructions of the Company, moves from one terminal to another shall be entitled to free transportation for himself and the dependent members of his family, as well as household effects, mode of transportation to be determined by the Company.

Article 21

Settlement of Disputes

The complaint or grievance of any employee which is not adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Agreement within thirty days from the date when such conduct or grievance is made known to the Company and the duly authorized representative of the employees, shall be adjusted by an Arbitration Committee consisting of two to be chosen by the Company and two by the employees' General Committee.

These arbitrators shall be chosen by both parties to this agreement within ten days from the date on which either party advises the other that the appointment of such a committee is desired, and in the event of failure of either party to make its selection within that period, the Minister of Labour for Ontario shall be requested to do so.

In the event that these four do not agree within ten days, the Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario shall be requested to name the fifth member of the Committee who shall act as Chairman. The decision of the majority of the Committee thus composed shall be final and binding on both parties.

Article 22

Strikes and Lockouts

During the term of this Agreement the Company agrees that there shall be no lockouts, and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers agrees that there shall be no strikes of its members employed by the Company.

Article 23

Bonding

Employees who may be required by the Company to give a Bond shall do so, at the expense of the Company.

Article 24

Rates of Pay

(See Report).

Article 25

Duration of Agreement

This agreement shall become effective upon date of execution, and shall remain in effect for a period of one year, and shall be renewed from year to year unless within sixty days before the termination hereof either party shall furnish the other with notice of termination or proposed revision or addition to any provision hereof. In such event, negotiations on any such proposal, revision or addition, shall take place between the parties within thirty days of such notice. All provisions not so terminated or proposed to be revised or added to, shall continue in full force and effect.

EXHIBIT 2

Article 24

Rates of Pay

City Drivers:

Who work within a radius of ten miles of the municipality in which they are employed:—

In municipalities of population of 40,000 or less—41½ cents per hour.

In municipalities of population of more than 40,000.

First six months—41½ cents per hour.

After six months—46½ cents per hour.

Warehousemen:

Not including employees engaged in clerical or office work.

In municipalities of population of 40,000 or less—41½ cents per hour.

In municipalities of population of more than 40,000—

First six months—41½ cents per hour.

After six months—46½ cents per hour.

Mechanical and Apprentices:

Two and one half cents per hour increase over what was paid to various classes as at January 1, 1942.

Highway Drivers:

For all time for watching, waiting or where otherwise referred to in this agreement as scheduled rate of pay—51½ cents per hour.
Four wheel trailer, double hook up or dolly—10 cents per hour additional.

Unless agreed upon by the parties, no change in the existing trips, trip rates or in the method of paying Highway Drivers shall be made during the currency of this agreement.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between Martin Transports, Limited, Employer and its truck drivers and helpers, warehousemen, foremen, checkers, clerks, mechanics and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Employees.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

While I agree with the other members of the Board with reference to the refusal to order a closed shop or the check-off system, and have further concurred with them in arriving at terms of an agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Union, I entirely disagree with the remaining members of the Board as to any raise of wages being granted or recommended by the Board to the employees, upon the following grounds:—

While the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act still authorizes the Board of Conciliation under such Act to deal with wage allowances or other remuneration of employees, Order in Council P.C. 8253, Sec. 11 (1), provides that except by written permission of the National War Labour Board, established under such Order in Council, no employer shall increase the basic scale of wage rates paid by him at the effective date of this order, viz., November 15, 1941, and by Sec. 18 it is provided that this order shall supersede any inconsistent provisions of any Dominion law, order or regulation, so that the powers of the Board of Conciliation are now superseded by this Order in Council P.C. 8253 where inconsistent. The Martin Transports, Limited, is an employer within this Order in Council as defined by Sec. 2. Any Board of Conciliation is therefore without power to raise the basic scale of wages which was in existence on November 15, 1941, and no employer, within the meaning of this Order in Council, is permitted to increase his basic scale of wage rates without the written permission of the National War Labour Board.

While the Board of Conciliation may still deal with wages so long as it does not increase the basic scale of wage rates, the power to increase the basic scale of wage rates is taken away from it by this Order in Council. Therefore the recommendation for an increase in the basic scale of wages of 2½ cents per hour, as recommended by the other two members of the Board, is entirely beyond their jurisdiction and without effect. Both the employer and myself as representative of the

employer, have, from the effective date of this Order in Council P.C. 8253, taken exception to the power of the Board to make any recommendation as to the increase in the basic wage rate and all submissions made on behalf of the employer were made subject to this objection.

The National War Labour Board, to which this power is given by this Order in Council, has not in any way delegated its authority to this Board, nor is the National Board authorized by such Order in Council to delegate its authority, except as to Regional Boards, and under the rulings of the National Board the class of business carried on by the employer is reserved to be dealt with by the National Board and not by the Regional Boards. It is inconceivable in any event that the National War Labour Board would be satisfied to accept the findings of a Board of Conciliation on evidence heard only by the Board of Conciliation and not transcribed by any official stenographer and which, in this case, involves a recommendation which will practically put the company into bankruptcy and increase its annual outgo by \$30,000 a year. Furthermore, any increase in the basic rate of wage is contrary to the declared policy of the Government, which fixed the wage ceiling at the basic rate of wage existing on November 15, 1941, and it would appear to me that the attempt to raise this basic rate of wage, as made by the majority of the Board in their report, violates in every way the declared policy of the Government and should not be permitted.

In addition, I would urge very strongly that on the merits outside the statutory objection to the finding of the Board, no such finding is justified by the evidence. At the time of the appointment of the Board in this dispute, the Board was governed by the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440, and it was so governed up to the time of the effective date of Order in Council P.C. 8253 on November 15, 1941, and it is clearly apparent that Martin Transports, Limited, in the basic rate of wages paid to its employees, was well within the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440 and that no order increasing the basic rate of wages could have been given under P.C. 7440. The company had given an over-all wage increase of 2½ cents an hour in May of 1940, which brought its rate to the highest wage rates that had been paid by the Company. Subsequently, in June of 1941, after this Board was constituted and upon the recommendation of the then chairman of the Board, the company agreed to further increase the rate of wages paid by 1½ cents an hour up to the 1st of October, 1941, the date of expiry of the then existing contract

between the employer and the employees. This increase was purely voluntary upon the part of the employer, as the rate of wage was fixed by agreement until the 1st of October, 1941. The company has since maintained this increased wage of 1½ cents per hour.

Having complied with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 7440, which governed at the time of the appointment of the Board, and being therefore in a position to deny any increased rate of wage under P.C. 7440, the effect of the recommendation of the majority of the Board to now increase the rate of wage 2½ cents per hour, is an attempt to usurp the power reserved to the National War Labour Board, and the attempt is thus made to use Order in Council P.C. 8253 as an instrument to raise the basic rate of wages, whereas the whole intention, in accordance with the policy of the Government, was to put a ceiling on wages and prevent increase in basic rates of wages. If this were allowed, there would be a complete circumvention of the declared policy of the Government to put a ceiling on wages and prevent increases in the basic rate of wages and to change the entire basis upon which the question of the fair and reasonable nature of the wages paid was governed.

In addition to the fact that such increase in wage rates was not justified under Order in Council P.C. 7440, the company contends, and has furnished evidence in support of its contention, that it is financially unable to pay any additional wage. The present company took over the assets of the former company, which was unable to meet its liabilities, under the provisions of The Creditors Arrangement Act, the creditors of the company being paid only 20 per cent of their claims in cash and the balance of their claims being converted into capital stock of the company. In addition, fresh money was put in and the company was reorganized. At no time in the history of the company has it ever paid a dividend to shareholders. The Directors' fees and Administrative Officers' charges are exceedingly low.

An exhaustive brief has been filed by the company at the request of the Board showing its financial position on the 31st of December, 1941, and an estimate for the year 1942.* This estimate is based upon the volume of business being the same, maintenance of the freight rates at the increased scale fixed six months ago, the operation costs experienced in the last half of 1941, and that no cost-of-living bonus or further increase in wages be required to be paid. The company showed that for the year ending the 31st of December, 1940, it had a net profit of \$1,332.59;

that in 1941 it made an increase in profits for the first half of the year, before providing for taxes, of \$34,391.09. During the second half of the year it was met with increased costs of gasoline and gasoline tax amounting to between \$75,000 and \$95,000 per year, increase of wages of 1½ cents per hour granted on the recommendation of the Board amounting to \$17,000, and costs of Unemployment Insurance amounting to \$6,000 per year, so that there was a loss in the second half-year term of \$3,417.17—November showing a loss of \$7,076.21 and December \$8,268.08. Normally, the second half of the year is more profitable.

In the forecast in its brief for 1942 there would be an estimated net profit on the basis given above of \$4,328.91, but since making this estimate, the discount which it previously secured on tires has been done away with and therefore the expenditure for tires, if it purchased the same number as last year, would show an increase in price of \$18,870 to be paid. Taking this off the estimated net profit of \$4,328.91, it would have a deficit of \$14,542 for the year 1942 on the same rate of wage as now being paid. If, in addition to that the company was forced to pay the 2½ cents per hour recommended by the majority of the Board, this would cost the Company a further \$30,000 at least, making a deficit for the year of about \$45,000, relying on other things being equal. With the upset conditions and war conditions, possible changes in regulations affecting gasoline, oil and tires, the chances are that the loss for the year would be still higher.

The main suggestion made by the majority of the Board in their report is that better management would do away with this loss or American business might increase. Under the regulation of prices now in effect, this company would not be allowed to raise its freight rates to deal with the situation, and it would appear that the recommendation made by the other members of the Board would simply mean that the company would be bankrupt at the end of a year's operations, as it has no reserves, has never paid shareholders any dividends and has carried on at a very low cost.

On the further moot question as to rates of wages paid by competitors, it was difficult to get any basis of comparison. Martin Transports, Limited, operates from Montreal to Windsor and to Niagara Falls. Competition west of Toronto is not so much of a cut-throat variety as that east of Toronto. East of Toronto there is a great deal of cut-throat competition and the rates of the cut-throat type of competition must be met by

* Editor's Note.—See footnote on page 268.

the company to retain business. Different companies get different kinds of service on the trip runs, so that it is hard to make any comparison. Evidence was called from the managers of two companies—the Metropolitan Company and the Jack Marsh Company, and these were the only companies from which evidence was taken; where cross-examination could be had of the witnesses.

So far as the Metropolitan Company was concerned, it had recently entered into an agreement with the union increasing rates, and just what the effect of its increase in rates would be, could not be told.

Clearly the rates of the Jack Marsh Company which operates from Oakville to Montreal, were lower than those of Martin Transports, Limited, so that, of the two companies inquired into by oral evidence, one was higher, owing to recent union organization, and the other was lower.

Smith Transport was another company which gave two different reports as to the rates of wages paid. I would not consider that any comparison of its rates should be used in view of the different statements as to the rates paid, unless the owner of the company was examined on oath and open to cross-examination. So far as the other companies were concerned, Martin Transports gave the best information it could give as to the rates paid. Some were up and some were down. So far as my recollection of the evidence given is concerned, it would not appear to me that there could be said to be any rate generally prevailing among the competing companies which were doing work similar to Martin Transports, Limited, and that there could therefore be no justification for recommending an increase in the rate of pay as being a prevailing rate. No such thing as a prevailing rate, in my opinion, exists.

I would therefore most strongly urge that there is no jurisdiction in this Board to raise the basic rate of wage 2½ cents per hour as recommended. It violates the provisions of Sec. 11 (1), of P.C. 8253, and the attempt to make such recommendation is an usurpation of the powers of the National War Labour Board and there has been no delegation of powers by the National War Labour Board to this Board which would justify any recommendation for raise of wage, and, if the rates of wages are to be raised, they could only be raised after full hearing by the National War Labour Board, personally and in accordance with provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253.

I would also find that on the merits Martin Transports, Limited, was paying the rates of wages which were required under Order in Council P.C. 7440 at the time this Board was appointed and up to the time the said Order in Council was repealed and that there was no justification for any raise of rates of pay under Order in Council P.C. 7440, and that the attempt now to raise the basic scale of wages under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 is a complete reversal of the Government policy of fixing a wage ceiling for which said Order in Council was passed and should not be countenanced.

I would most strongly urge that the report of the majority of the Board in favour of an increase in the basic rate of wages of 2½ cents an hour is beyond the jurisdiction of this Board, contrary to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 and the declared policy of the Government against increase of wage rates, and also against the merits of the case and entirely beyond the financial ability of Martin Transports, Limited.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Dated at Toronto this 12th day of February, A.D., 1942.

(Sgd.) V. A. Sinclair, Company's Nominee.

Report of Board in Dispute between Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and Its Employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.

On February 6 the Minister of Labour received a unanimous report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and certain of its employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., members of the National Catholic Union of Textile Workers of St. Gregoire. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, page 1040).

The personnel of the board was as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice Garon Pratte, of the Quebec Superior Court, Quebec, P.Q., chairman, appointed on the joint recommenda-

tion of the other two members; Mr. J. D. Cote, Montmorency Village, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employees; and Mr. Guy Roberge, Quebec, P.Q., appointed on the nomination of the employer.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 63 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the interested parties had agreed in advance to be bound by the recommendations of the board (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1941, pages 1087, 1088).

A translation of the board's report is printed below.

Report of Board

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited and a group of its employees at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, has the honour to submit its report.

The Dominion Textile Company, Limited, during the first half of 1941, in order to remain in a position to meet the competition from plants more modern than its own, has changed greatly the disposition of the card room in its St. Gregoire mill. Using the modern technique, the company grouped in the same room a great number of carding machines which up to then had been distant from one another in different rooms; old-fashioned machines were replaced by others of the same type but of recent models; and a certain number of new machines were installed. There is no need to mention that the modernization of the card room was to have important results as far as the workers there employed were concerned. The room thus changed would require less hands than before, and the course of operations being changed by a more convenient arrangement of the machines and by the addition of new machines, the work required from the employees in this room would necessarily not be the same. This from the standpoint of the employer was to bring about the opportunity to revise the wages so that they would correspond with the new work. For this reason, on June 21, 1941, the company posted the wage rates it intended paying to the employees of the card room as from July 5.

It must be noted here that in the card room some employees doing work comparable to that of labourer are paid on an hourly basis, while many machine operators whose zeal can have an effect on production are on piece-work. In this last case, the unit price is supposed to be set in such a way that the worker can, in return for a week of honest labour, receive the basic wage that the employer has previously established, after giving due consideration to the value of the goods produced and the orders on wages, as adequate pay for the average employee on a given work.

Immediately after the posting of the new wage rates, the employees expressed their dissatisfaction. Those who were supposed to be paid on an hourly basis claimed that the work required from them was too strenuous, while those on piece-work maintained that the unit prices were so low that they would be unable

to earn the amount set as the basic wage. The organized workers informed their union of their grievance. The union took up the matter and proceeded to examine the situation with the employer, at the same time enjoining the employees from leaving the mill as they had said they might. They would not listen to their authorized leaders, and on July 5 they refused to work at the rates proposed by the company and left the establishment. This stoppage of work lasted until the 10th of July. At this date, after mediation by an officer of your Department, work was resumed under the terms of an agreement that was supposed to settle temporarily the dispute. This agreement is joined to the present report as annex "A". During the time stipulated in this agreement, the employees were to make a loyal trial of the new working conditions. This trial period was rather short, because on July 31 the employees were sending to your Department a request for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

These were the nature and the circumstances of the dispute we were to deal with.

The Board held several sittings in a hall of the St. Gregoire mill near the card room. This allowed us to observe the employees concerned at work, to look into the individual tasks, and to examine the various operations. We heard the testimony of twelve (12) employees representing the various classes of workers concerned, and of two cost accounting experts. For nearly three weeks these two experts watched the employees at work and accurately took down the time taken by each for every operation on his own particular work during a cycle of the operations. The time thus taken by an employee, multiplied by the number of cycles occurring during the day's work, was bound to give the time taken by the employee to accomplish the various tasks required from him by the employer. In all cases, the testimony of these experts was that the burden of work imposed by the employer was not too heavy and could be shouldered by the employees.

We also heard the foreman of the St. Gregoire shop and the foreman of a similarly arranged shop at the Sherbrooke mill of the Company. According to this last witness, the employees operating the carding machines at the Sherbrooke mill have been doing for many years, without complaining, the same work that the Company requires from its employees at St. Gregoire and which they claim they are unable to do. In order to avoid any possible mistake in this matter, we proceeded to Sherbrooke where we established the accuracy of this last testimony.

In the course of our investigation the Company sent a letter to the chairman of our Board acknowledging that, after having given notice of the rates it intended to enforce, it had realized that it was advisable to make certain changes both in the setting of machines and in the distribution of labour. Some of those changes had already been made when the inquiry began; the others were to be made at once. The letter of the Company is attached to the present report as Annex "B". In our recommendations, it will be noted that these changes are considered to have already been made.

The list of the different classes of workers and also the recommendations of the Board concerning them follow:—carders, strippers, lap carriers, lap layers, doffers, also workers operating lap winders, drawings, slubbers, interdrafts and speeders.

The evidence brought before the Board, including the changes that the employer has pledged himself to put into effect proves conclusively that in no case was the work required of the workers in excess of what is normally demanded of the average worker. And, in particular, as far as the piece-workers are concerned, it has been shown that the average worker is able to complete all required operations and still yield the output which will enable him to earn the basic wage provided for each case at the unit rates offered by the employer.

The Board therefore cannot recommend any change in the work demanded of the different classes of workers, nor in the unit prices fixed as far as the piece-workers are concerned. It goes without saying, however, that all the workers must enjoy the benefits which may be conferred upon them by the Orders in Council passed under the War Measures Act (Chapt. 206 of S.R.C. 1927) wherever they can be applied.

It appears, therefore, that if the workers had some reason to be dissatisfied with the changes proposed by the employer, their grievances were not such that they could not be settled without interrupting work. In the circumstances, it seems obvious that the dispute was the result of a psychological factor among the workers, which became more acute because the company seemed decided to act rapidly. The workers, not grasping the scope of the changes made by the company, and pre-occupied only with the fact that they were asked to operate more machines than previously, did not realize that their work had become simplified and declared themselves unable to do the job even before having given it a trial. And when they went back to work for a trial period, they did not

give everything they had, convinced as they were from the start that they were being asked to do the impossible. Yet, the employer acknowledges the fact that the workers of St. Gregoire stand comparison with those of any other mill in Canada.

We found that the conciliatory spirit and the comprehension of their mutual problems shown by the mill superintendent and by the union head should prevent any conflict, and, in case of conflict, should help to bring forth a settlement insuring each party that all their essential rights will be respected. But this goodwill can only produce results if the employer feels that the union with which he deals enjoys the full confidence of its members. In the case under review, the production of the mill would not have been stopped at the expense of the employer, of the workers and of the community, if the workers had followed the advice of their authorized leaders. The heads of the union well understand that while they have the duty to demand the rectifying of the workers' just grievances, they also have the duty to make their fellow-workers understand their obligations and the right to expect that their wise policies will be adhered to.

It is obvious that in the settlement of technical matters of such complexity as that of fixing piece rates, there will always remain problems to be solved. This is why the Board expresses the wish that the employer and the union study together those matters in order to prevent conflicts. In any case, the parties should be able to settle all conflicts which might arise by using the method put forth in the agreement signed on the 17th of June, 1941, that is, by private, arbitration and without interrupting work.

We list in Annex "C" all the tasks asked by the employer of the workers of the different classes party to the dispute.

Quebec, February 5, 1942.

(Sgd.) Garon Pratte,
(Sgd.) Joseph Daniel Côté,
(Sgd.) Guy Roberge.

ANNEX "A"

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE
CARD ROOM AT THE MILL OF
ST. GREGOIRE OF MONTMORENCY,
DOMINION TEXTILE Co.

July 10, 1941.

1. The employees shall resume work by making a loyal trial of the new working conditions.
2. Pieceworkers shall continue to receive the same salary as they had before July 5, 1941, and the guarantee of this salary will remain in force until August 1, 1941, at such date or before, if the conditions above are not judged satisfactory, the Syndicate can request the formation of an Arbitration Board as provided in

the agreement between the Company and the Syndicate, in date of June 17, 1941, or as provided by Provincial or Federal legislation. In that case, the said guarantee shall continue until the decision of the Board has been announced.

If any pieceworker earns under the new conditions more than the guaranteed rates, he will be paid the higher amount.

3. Hourly rates, for cardmen and strippers are fixed, definitely, at 36 cents per hour.

In the case of lap carriers, the rate of 36 cents per hour is guaranteed for a period of two months; after that, the rate applicable to those workers shall be the regular rate applicable to labourers in the mill, 33 cents per hour.

If the above conditions are not judged satisfactory, the Syndicate can request, before August 1, 1941, the formation of an Arbitration Board as provided in the agreement between the Company and the Syndicate, in date of June 17, 1941, or as provided by provincial or federal legislation.

4. No employee shall be dismissed or intimidated, if he returns to work.

5. Both parties undertake to amend their agreement of June 17, 1941, in such a way as to prevent in the future any further sudden stoppages of work such as have just occurred.

Recommended by Federal Conciliator,

(Signed) E. M. G. QUIRK,

Approved by The Dominion Textile Co.,

(Signed) W. D. FLEMING,

Approved by The Textile Syndicate of Montmorency,

(Signed) HONORE D'AMOUR,

ANNEX "B".

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
710 VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL, CANADA

September 27, 1941.

Hon. Judge GARON PRATTE,
346 Chemin St. Louis,
Quebec City, Que.

Dear Judge Pratte:—

This will serve to confirm the statements I made Friday when giving evidence regarding changes in the jobs which we have already made and also those which are going to be made. We list these below:—

Changes already made since First Contemplated Lay-out:

- (1) The addition of one lap carrier making two in all; these men remove the fly from underneath the card as well as carry two sets of laps for each card. It was felt that the original job of one lap carrier was too heavy.
- (2) Lap Winders: Under recommendation of the machinery manufacturers, we were advised that one operator could handle three lap winders and at a required efficiency of 70 per cent; our experience, both in Montmorency and in Montreal, proved that the job was too heavy, so we reduced the number of machines from three to two, and increased the percentage of efficiency required from 70 per cent to 75 per cent.

- (3) Inter-Drafts: The original lay-out for these twenty frames was one tender for four frames with the total of three doffers for the twenty frames; our experience indicated that we would have a more satisfactory running condition if each operator was given a doffer for his four frames; we therefore put in two extra doffers making a total of five tenders and five doffers on the twenty frames.

Changes found necessary and yet to be made:

- (1) Drawings: In order to balance the production from the drawing frames with that of the cards, the speed of these frames will be reduced approximately 18 per cent; this will improve the running condition very considerably and, in addition to this change, on the recommendation of the R. E. Loper Company representatives, we are reducing the percentage of efficiency required from 90 per cent to 88 per cent, the net result will be that the piece-work rates will be approximately 20 per cent higher than to-day with a greatly improved operating condition.
- (2) Slubbers: It was found that, out of the eight slubbers, four of Woonsocket make were running six turns slower on the front roll than the other four frames; as these frames were supposed to have been operating at the higher speed, the piece-work rates had been calculated accordingly. Now that we have discovered the difference, piece-work rates on these four slubbers will be corrected to compensate for the lower speed which will mean that the rates will be increased approximately 3.2 per cent for production from these four machines.
- (3) Speeders: The original lay-out was two doffers for fourteen frames; the mill reported that this condition was such that, in their opinion, a third doffer was advisable and this hand has already been added.

Apart from the changes mentioned above, there have been certain increases granted in the basic wage to several occupations and also percentage of efficiency required has been reduced for certain types of work.

We might add that, if in the future, conditions change or we find that further changes should be made, we will do so immediately.

As explained, it is our hope that the Syndicate will eventually be able to strengthen their position in relation to the control of their members so that, in future, it will be possible for the management and the representatives of the Syndicate to discuss and agree on whatever changes are necessary, thus obviating any recurrence of a disagreeable nature such as we have experienced in the past few months.

Again thanking you for your fine co-operation,

Yours respectively,

Dominion Textile Company, Limited,

(Sgd.) F. R. DANIELS,

Manager of Grey Mill Operations.

ANNEX "C"

WORK ALLOTMENTS

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., MONTMORENCY
BRANCH

MONTMORENCY CARD ROOM

February 3, 1942.

Card Men—

45/46 cards per man.
Put up laps (2/3 per 8 hour shift).
Doff cans (6 per 8 hour shift).
Clean normally once per 8 hour shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.

Lap Winder Tenders—

2 machines per tender.
Creel 322 cans per 8 hour shift.
Doff 316 laps per 8 hour shift.
Clean normally once per 8 hour shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
75 per cent production asked to make basic rate.

Drawing Tenders—

2 on 60 deliveries and 1 on 48 deliveries.
Put up 365 laps per 8 hour shift.
Doff 365 cans per 8 hour shift.
Clean normally twice per 8 hour shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends—60 deliveries.
88 per cent production asked to make basic rate.

Slubber Tenders—

4 Frames per tender.
Creel 250 cans per 8 hour shift.
Help doffer to doff.
Clean normally once per shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
84 per cent production asked to make basic rate.

Inter-draft Tenders—

4 Frames per tender.
Creel 207 cans per 8 hour shift.
Help doffer-cleaner to doff and clean.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
85 per cent to 89 per cent production asked to make basic rate depending on hank run.

Speeders—

4 Frames per tender 3.75 hank, 3 frames per tender on 3.00 hank.
Creel 539 roving per 8 hour shift.
Clean normally once per shift.
86/87 per cent production asked for to make basic rate.

Mop Yarn Speeders—

4 Frames per tender.
Varying creeling depending on count and twist run.
Clean normally once per shift.
Clean thoroughly at week-ends.
75/90 per cent production asked for to make basic rate depending on hank and twist run.

Doffers (9)—

1 on 8 slubbers—doff and clean.
5 on 20 inter-drafts—doff and clean.
3 on 14 speeders—doffing only.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1942

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1942, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*February, 1942.....	16	2,901	23,997
*January, 1942.....	13	2,715	46,606
*February, 1941.....	8	1,787	7,514

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was an increase in the number of disputes as well as in the number of work-

ers involved during February there was a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in time loss, the strike of gold miners at Kirkland Lake, Ont., having terminated on February 11, the time loss due to this dispute being, therefore, only 13,000 days. Strikes of textile workers at Lachute Mills, P.Q., and automobile parts workers at Windsor, Ont., caused time loss of 9,000 and 1,000 days respectively, while the other 13 disputes involving 686 workers resulted in time loss of only 997 days. In January most of the time loss was due to the strike at Kirkland Lake. In February, 1941, the disputes of importance were three strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

One dispute, involving 1,500 workers, was carried over from January and 15 commenced during February. Of these 16 disputes, 13 were terminated during the month. Three resulted in favour of the employers involved, five in compromise settlements, while five were indefinite. At the end of the month, therefore, there were three strikes or lockouts recorded as in progress, namely: sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C., automobile parts workers, Windsor, Ont., and metal workers, St. Thomas, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1942*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1942.				
MINING, ETC.— Gold miners, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	8	1,500	13,000	Commenced Nov. 18, 1941; for union recognition; terminated Feb. 11; return of workers; in favour of employers.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1942.				
MINING, ETC.— Coal wheelers, North Minto N.B.	1	(a) 16	16	Commenced Feb. 25; against reduction in number of wheelers; terminated Feb. 25; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Asbestos miners, East Broughton, P.Q.	1	100	200	Commenced Feb. 27; for union agreement and increased wages; terminated Feb. 28; work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods— Bakery workers, Montreal P.Q.	2	60	138	Commenced Feb. 15; for union recognition, increased wages, reduced hours and against dismissal of two workers; terminated Feb. 17; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending proceedings under I.D.I. Act; indefinite.
Boots and Shoes— Shoe workers, Tillsonburg, Ont.	1	10	60	Commenced Feb. 5; for union recognition; terminated Feb. 13; negotiations; compromise (committee recognized).
Textiles, etc.— Textile workers, Lachute Mills, P.Q.	1	500	9,000	Commenced Feb. 6; for union recognition and certain wage increases; terminated Feb. 27; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Men's clothing cutters, Montreal, P.Q.	1	15	30	Commenced Feb. 13; against reduction in piece rates; terminated Feb. 16; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products— Sash and door factory workers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	17	75	Commenced Feb. 24; for union agreement, 44-hour week, etc.; unterminated.
Basket factory workers, Forest, Ont.	1	61	90	Commenced Feb. 27; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 28; negotiations, work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
Metal Products— Automobile parts factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	215	1,000	Commenced Feb. 23; for union recognition; unterminated.
Metal workers, St. Thomas, Ont.	1	99	140	Commenced Feb. 27; for cost of living bonus; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings, etc.— Truck drivers, North Vancouver, B.C.	1	12	12	Commenced Feb. 23; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 24; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending reference to Regional War Labour Board; indefinite.
Shipbuilding— Carpenters, etc., Vancouver, B.C.	1	88	44	Commenced Feb. 27; against demotion of charge hand; terminated Feb. 27; conciliation (federal), work resumed pending investigation; indefinite.
Miscellaneous— Truck drivers, Shipshaw, P.Q.	1	144	120	Commenced Feb. 24; for increased rate per hour; terminated Feb. 27; return of workers and replacement; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1942*—Concluded

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Particulars†
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1942—Concluded				
TRADE— Ice packers, Hudson, P.Q.	1	(b) 4	12	Commenced Feb. 2; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 4; negotiations; compromise.
SERVICE— Public Administration— Civic garbage collectors, Ottawa, Ont.	1	60	60	Commenced Feb. 19; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 19; negotiations; compromise.

* Preliminary data, based where possible on direct reports from parties involved, in some cases incomplete; subject to revision for the annual review.
† In this table, the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred, and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
(a) 275 workers indirectly affected. (b) 78 ice cutters indirectly affected.

nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Such disputes are listed in this paragraph for a period up to one year after their removal from the table of current strikes. Information is available as to one dispute of this nature, namely: truck drivers and helpers, Toronto, Ont., one employer, Oct. 7, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941.

In connection with the strike of electric apparatus workers in Toronto from June 4 to June 12, 1941, fourteen employees were fined for striking or inciting to strike contrary to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and appeals were entered. The judgment of the court quashing the convictions is outlined in this issue under "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour".

A strike of 150 fish cutters and packers in one establishment at Prince Rupert, B.C., for one hour on January 18 was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February. Work was resumed pending reference of the wage scale to the Regional War Labour Board for British Columbia.

A dispute involving about 15 men in a stoppage of work in a coal mine at North Minto, N.B., on January 27 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, particulars not having been received. Later reports indicated there was a dispute as to the number of men to be employed in a new long wall operation but that work was continued pending a settlement.

A stoppage of work involving 50 carpenters and labourers at Sydney, N.S., on February 2 occurred owing to the dismissal of one man. Work was resumed after two hours pending

an investigation and the man was given work on another job.

A stoppage of work for about two hours by 40 employees occurred in a coal mine, operated with steam shovels, at Coal Valley, Alta., on February 16 owing to a dispute as to the employment of an engineer. The union applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

A stoppage of work for two days by nine shooters and loaders in a coal mine at Florence, N.S., on February 25 has been reported too late for inclusion in the tabular statement. Work was resumed pending negotiations as to certain working conditions.

A stoppage of work by 26 labourers planting small trees at Timberlands, B.C., on February 26 was reported too late for the tabular statement. One worker had been dismissed, but work was resumed March 2 when he was given other work.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to February

GOLD MINERS, KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT.—On February 11 this strike, which commenced on November 18, was called off by the union and those on strike reported for work on the following day. In reply to representations to the Minister of Labour that the employers were discriminating against active union workers in re-engaging men, the operators stated that seniority would be adhered to as closely as possible, preference being given according to experience in the work involved in the re-opening of the sections closed during the strike. It was stated that two weeks or more

would be required to re-open these sections. It was also stated that in each mine a committee of workers had been elected by secret ballot to deal with the management regarding grievances and working conditions.

Disputes Commencing during February

BAKERY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of employees in one bakery ceased work on February 15 and in another bakery on February 16 to obtain recognition of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, with increases in wages of \$5.00 per week and a reduction in hours from 60 per week to 54. There was also a demand for the reinstatement of certain employees who had been dismissed. As a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour work was resumed on February 18, the dismissed employees being reinstated, and the union applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this industry a Board can be established only with the mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute, and the employer refused as the dispute involved wage rates which have been placed under the regulation of the National War Labour Board. An agreement, under the Quebec Collective Agreement Act, in effect since 1939 between the master bakers and the Syndicate of Bakery & Pastry Shop Employees was amended in February to provide for a minimum wage scale and a cost of living bonus of \$2.50 per week. The international union desired better terms and reduced hours. At the end of the month the matters in dispute were being dealt with by conciliation to bring about further negotiations and a reference of the wage dispute to the Regional War Labour Board for the Province of Quebec.

TEXTILE WORKERS, LACHUTE MILLS, P.Q.—Employees in an establishment where woollen and cotton goods are manufactured ceased work on February 6 following a strike vote on February 2 subsequent to the report of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as outlined elsewhere in this issue. Work was resumed on March 2, the agreement with the union in settlement of the dispute providing for the establishment of a plants' general council, consisting of an employees' general committee and an employer's committee, to meet monthly. The dispute as to minimum wage rates and cost of living bonus was dealt with by a clause stating that the remuneration of employees should be in conformity with the provisions of the laws and governmental orders affecting wages. In connection with picketing the provincial police were sent to prevent obstruction of traffic. A union organizer was fined on a charge of intimidation.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS FACTORY WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work at noon on February 23, their proposal for recognition of the United Automobile Workers of America, not having been accepted. An agreement had been made with a committee of employees on which it was alleged union members did not have representation. An application for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been made in December and a conciliation officer of the Department dealt with the dispute and it was referred to the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour as an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner. The strike occurred before the inquiry had been completed.

METAL WORKERS, ST. THOMAS, ONT.—A number of employees ceased work on February 27 to secure payment of a cost-of-living bonus. This had been discussed with the management in October and it was stated that a cost-of-living bonus would be paid after February 15 in accordance with the provisions of P.C. 8253. This Order in Council provided for a cost-of-living bonus to meet the increase in the cost-of-living index from October 1, 1941, to January 2, 1942, and as the index was lower by one-tenth of one point no bonus was payable. Increases in wage rates had been made for many of the employees since August, 1939. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour work was resumed on March 6, pending a inquiry by the Regional War Labour Board for Ontario.

CARPENTERS, ETC. (SHIPYARD), VANCOUVER, B.C.—A strike on February 27 in protest against the demotion of a charge hand was terminated in one day as a result of conciliation by the Department of Labour, the case to be investigated by an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commissioner.

ICE PACKERS, HUDSON, P.Q.—A strike of four ice packers on February 2 involved 78 ice cutters in a stoppage of work for three days. The men sought an increase in wages from 25 and 30 cents per hour to 50 cents. The employer raised the rates by seven cents per hour and gave a cost-of-living bonus, and work was resumed, some of the strikers being replaced.

CIVIC GARBAGE COLLECTORS, OTTAWA, ONT.—The teamsters and loaders engaged in garbage collection ceased work on February 19 to obtain an increase in wages from 50 cents per hour to 60 cents. Work was resumed after one day, pending a settlement. An increase of five cents per hour was made for five and one-half days per week instead of five days, eight hours per day for the loaders and ten hours for the teamsters.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March, 1941, issue, in the review of "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries, 1940." The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919, in the various countries for which such figures are available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is taken for the most part from newspapers.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones. An order under the Defence Regulations, effective July 25, 1940, provides for the settlement of disputes and the prevention of strikes and lockouts, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1940, page 760.

The number of disputes beginning in the year 1941 was 1,241, involving about 360,000 workers directly and indirectly, with a total time loss of 1,075,000 working days, as compared with 940,000 working days lost in the previous year. About one third of the total time loss in 1941 was in the coal mining industry, and one half in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal industries.

The number of disputes beginning in December was 76, and 3 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 79 disputes in progress during the month; 22,400 workers were involved in the disputes in progress during the month and the time loss was 37,000 working days.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has published a report entitled *Employment of Women in the Federal Government 1923 to 1939* showing the trend over recent years in the employment of women in the United States Civil Service. The report deals with the various duties women are per-

forming for the Government both in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States. Data are presented on salaries of women and their various occupations. Copies of the report (price 10 cents each) may be obtained from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

Of the 76 disputes beginning in December, 15 arose out of demands for increased wages and 30 over other wage questions; 5 over working hours; 10 over questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 14 over other questions as to working arrangements; and 2 on questions of trade union principle. Final settlements were reached in 68 disputes, of which 12 were settled in favour of workers, 40 in favour of employers and 16 resulted in compromises; in 8 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

Australia

The number of disputes occurring in the second quarter of the year 1941 was 129, involving 38,212 workers directly and indirectly. The time loss for this quarter was 141,220 working days.

United States

Preliminary figures show the number of strikes beginning in January as 155, involving 32,500 workers in new strikes. The time loss for all disputes in progress during the month was 390,000 working days.

A strike of 2,400 textile factory workers near Utica, New York, occurred on February 16, over a union jurisdictional dispute. Work was resumed February 23 and the dispute referred to the National Labor Relations Board.

A series of work stoppages occurred in a plant of a motor company at Detroit, Michigan, during the second week of February; in one case 10,000 workers were out for a day, in the other cases for an hour or more. The strikers demanded the discharge of one worker and later protested the discharge of two others. Work was resumed at the request of officers of the union.

A strike of 1,180 welders in shipyards in the Seattle-Tacoma area began January 30, in continuation of the dispute reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE in November and December, 1941, the welders demanding recognition of an autonomous welders' union within the American Federation of Labor. The strike was called off February 17.

forming for the Government both in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States. Data are presented on salaries of women and their various occupations. Copies of the report (price 10 cents each) may be obtained from the U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

WARTIME WAGE CONTROL IN CANADA

Interpretative Rulings of National War Labour Board—Enforcement of Fair Wage and Labour Conditions under Administration of Board

IN a press conference on February 24, members of the Executive Committee of the National War Labour Board, headed by the Minister of Labour, Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, clarified several questions in regard to the administration of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order, P.C. 8253, attendant upon the issuance of the second series of interpretative rulings as contained in Bulletin No. 2.

Prefacing the discussion, the Board's executive issued the following statement on the administration of the Order:

Intent of Order

Although this Order was issued last October and became effective in November, and has been explained by the National War Labour Board by means of Interpretative Rulings published in Bulletin No. 1 in December and now by Bulletin No. 2, which is available through the nine Regional War Labour Boards, the nature of the enquiries being received in large volume from employers and from employees indicates that several misunderstandings still exist as to the purpose and the nature of the Order.

Some employees apparently believe, despite emphatic press notices to the contrary, that their employer must pay them a cost of living bonus. Others, taking the Order too literally, believe that they will never get any bonus at all, quite overlooking the fact that the Order does not preclude application by employer, employee or, preferably, both acting together, to a War Labour Board for a determination as to whether or not a bonus should be paid. Then, too, each day brings a few letters from persons who think that the Government pays the bonus, instead of the employer.

It is surprising how many people quite overlook the fact how immeasurably better off they are under a fixed price ceiling and wage control, with small amounts of bonus or no bonus payable, due to a stabilized cost of living, than they would be without these controls. The inevitable result would be an inflation which would hurt wage earners more than any other class of citizen and no feasible bonus arrangement could compensate for more than a small portion of the inflation loss present in pay envelopes.

Although wages are controlled they are not "frozen" in a strict sense because anyone may seek the consideration of a War Labour Board if it can be shown to the Board's satisfaction that a wage or a salary is low when compared

with the rates generally prevailing for substantially similar occupations in the locality. As with applications concerning the cost of living bonus, no employer, employee or, preferably, both acting together is precluded from seeking a survey of his situation.

Penalties are provided for employers who contravene the terms of the Order. To date no prosecutions have occurred. This bespeaks the degree of co-operation afforded by employers generally. Employees who blame an employer for not increasing wages or starting to pay a bonus do not in many cases realize that the employer cannot do so without permission. In order to ensure adherence by every employer to the Government's policy, a method for detecting violations is being designed. However, it is thought that few employers will be in a position to disburse any money unnecessarily under the price ceiling.

The control of salary payments to salaried officials under the Wartime Salaries Order and the heavy taxation of corporations round out the Government's program for the control of inflationary tendencies.

Interpretative Rulings in Bulletin No. 2

The National War Labour Board Bulletin No. 2, including both new and former interpretative rulings, has been released through the offices of the nine Regional War Labour Boards. It contains many new items for the guidance of employers and employees generally in observing the requirements of the Board under the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order in Council P.C. 8253.

Excluded employers and employees are more clearly defined.

Important to employers is the easier determination of the rank of an employee above or below the rank of foreman, on which determination the whole operation of the order depends.

If the spread between the high and low wage rates for a job exceeds one hundred and fifty percent it is said to be unduly broad.

A change in the term or the inauguration of a so-called welfare plan is subject to authorization of a Board.

Employees of an employer who is paying a cost-of-living bonus, but not to them, may receive an equivalent bonus if the employer desires to include them.

Employers paying a cost-of-living bonus not based on the provisions of the original wages order P.C. 7440 or who granted a general

wage increase expressly in lieu of a cost-of-living bonus are told how to calculate whether the amount being paid is excessive in view of the particular circumstances; if it is excessive it cannot be increased, says the Board, until further rises, if any, in the cost-of-living index justifies the payment of a higher amount. Such bonuses must, however, be increased, if they are not excessive, should a rise in the index occur and all such bonuses, whether excessive or not, must be decreased as the cost-of-living index falls.

A "general wage increase" is partly defined and the Board has something to say about allowances for board and shelter, the payment of bonuses in respect of military service or training, and dismissal allowance.

As before, direction is given as to how an employer or an employee or employees, or both acting in union, may apply to a War Labour Board for consideration of such matters as the payment of a bonus or of a larger amount of bonus, or deferment of a future amount of bonus, or an increase in wage rates.

Employers or employees' associations having interests in more than one region or province are told how to secure a distribution to all War Labour Boards on the decision of any one Board.

Inspection and Enforcement of Fair Wage Conditions on Government Contracts

With the administration of fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts now coming under the National War Labour

Board (as provided in P.C. 8253) a change was made necessary in the inspection and enforcement set-up.

Prior to the establishment of Wartime Wage Control under P.C. 8253, inspection and enforcement of fair wages and labour conditions on Government contracts was provided under P.C. 5522 of July 22, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, page 869), which empowered the Minister of Labour "to appoint any provincial official or any other person authorized to inspect labour conditions pursuant to the law of any province as his duly authorized representative for the enforcement of the fair wages and labour conditions on Dominion contracts". It also established a penalty for any person who obstructs such a representative in the pursuit of his duties.

P.C. 1774 of March 9, 1942, replaces the foregoing Order and gives recognition to the jurisdiction of the National War Labour Board which was charged in P.C. 8253 of October 24, 1941, with the administration of the fair wage and labour conditions on Government contracts, as well as the administration of the wages and cost-of-living bonus provisions of that Order. P.C. 1774 also contemplates the extension of the appointment of representatives of the Minister of Labour to include provincial wage commissions, parity committees, or other agencies whose inspection function would usefully serve the National or a Regional War Labour Board with respect to the enforcement of those matters with which such Boards are charged.

CONSOLIDATED WARTIME SALARIES ORDER

P.C. 1549 Amends and Consolidates Original Salaries Order P.C. 9298 and Amending Order P.C. 946

IN the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 158, reference was made to Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 6 amending the Wartime Salaries Order P.C. 9298.

On March 3, the Minister of Finance, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, tabled in the House of Commons Order in Council P. C. 1549 of February 27, 1942, amending the Wartime Salaries Order and consolidating these and former amendments with the original order.

As pointed out by the Minister of Finance, the principle new amendment made in the consolidating order relates to war industries only, and gives the Minister of National Revenue power to permit, in specific cases and within prescribed limits, the adjustment of

the salaries being paid to some individuals engaged in those industries, where there is good cause for such adjustment within the general principle of maintaining unchanged the generally prevailing rate for a given set of duties and responsibilities. There is also a provision for the adjustment of probationary rates of salary being paid to those who have been recently appointed or promoted at less than the normal rate for the work they are doing.

While in its general terms and application the consolidated Order is substantially the same as the original order P.C. 9298, as it now becomes "The Wartime Salaries Order", it is reproduced in full below.

Wartime Salaries Order, P.C. 1549

Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 9298, of November 27, 1941, "The Wartime Salaries Order" was made for the purpose of stabilizing the rates of managerial and executive salaries paid during wartime in the same general way as wage rates are stabilized under the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, and permitting the payment of a specified cost of living bonus to salaried officials earning less than \$3,000 per year;

And Whereas by Order in Council, P.C. 946, of February 6, 1942, certain of the provisions of the said Wartime Salaries Order were amended for the various reasons recited in the said amending Order;

And Whereas the Minister of Finance and the Minister of National Revenue report that it is found that the said Wartime Salaries Order, as amended, bears with special and unintended severity upon industries engaged in the production, repairing and servicing of war supplies by reason of the fact that many of the businesses concerned were necessarily in the process of organization or rapid expansion during the period before the said Order came into effect and had not had sufficient opportunity to adjust the salaries of salaried officials in accordance with changes in their duties and responsibilities;

That the Minister of Munitions and Supply advises that in his opinion serious interference with and loss of production in war industries may result if some provision is not made whereby adjustments in salaries can be made in proper cases;

That it is desirable to enable the Minister of National Revenue after investigation to permit under specified conditions the adjustment of salaries paid to individual salaried officials in industries producing, repairing or servicing war supplies;

That it is desirable to permit, under certain circumstances, the adjustment of the salary rate payable to a salaried official who was appointed or promoted on or after January 1, 1941, and who is receiving a probationary rate of salary which has not been increased above the rate first established at or after the time of the appointment or promotion;

That it is considered administratively impossible for the purpose of clause (i) of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 2 of the said Order to recognize contractual rights to bonus which are not evidenced in writing;

That it is desirable to make certain minor alterations in the wording of clauses (ii) and (iii) of sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 2 of the said Order as amended in order to clarify the intended meaning of those clauses;

That it is, therefore, desirable to amend further the Wartime Salaries Order; and

That, in order to simplify reference to the Wartime Salaries Order as amended, it is desirable to rescind the original Order and the amending Order of February 6, 1942, and make in their stead, a new Order consolidating the text of the original Order as amended by the Order of February 6, 1942, and the further amendments now proposed.

Now, Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of

National Revenue concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke Order in Council, P.C. 9298, of November 27, 1941, and Order in Council, P.C. 946, of February 6, 1942, and make the following order to be called "The Wartime Salaries Order";

ORDER

1. For the purpose of this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "employer" shall include any person, body corporate or politic, and any association or other body, the heirs, executors, administrators, curators and other legal representatives of such person according to the laws of that part of Canada to which the context extends, irrespective of the number of persons employed by him, but shall not include

(i) the government of Canada; or any board, commission or other organization operated by or under the authority of the Government of Canada, employees of which are subject to the terms and provisions of Order in Council P.C. 6702 of August 26, 1941, and amendments thereto;

(ii) the Government of any province of Canada, or any board, commission or other organization operated by or under the authority of the Government of any province of Canada;

(iii) any municipality, or any board, commission or other organization operated by or under the authority of a municipality;

(iv) any bona fide public hospital certified to be such by the Department of Pensions and National Health;

(v) any religious, charitable or educational institution or association not carried on for purposes of gain.

(b) "Salaried official" shall include every employee of an employer who is above the rank of foreman or comparable rank, and for the purpose both of this Order and of the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order any employee receiving salary or wages (excluding cost of living bonus) at a rate of less than \$175 per month shall be deemed to be not above the rank of foreman or comparable rank; and anyone receiving a salary or wages (excluding cost of living bonus) at a rate of \$50 or more per month shall be deemed to be above the said rank of foreman or comparable rank unless the nature of his duties and responsibilities, or his relationship to other employees, indicates clearly that he is not above the said rank. In cases of doubt or dispute with regard to the rank of any employee or class of employees, the National War Labour Board, or a Regional War Labour Board, shall declare whether that employee or that class of employees is above the rank of foreman or comparable rank for the purpose of this Order and the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order.

- (c) "Salary" shall include wages, salaries, bonuses, gratuities, emoluments or other remuneration including any share of profits or bonuses dependent upon the profits of the employer and all other forms of "income" as defined by Section 3 of the Income Tax Act if such income is related to the office or position occupied by the recipient and shall include payments to persons other than the employee in respect of services rendered by the employee and also payments in kind, and shall include the aggregate of all salaries paid by any one employer to any one employee, irrespective of how many positions the employee may occupy, and shall include the aggregate of all salaries paid to any employee by parent, subsidiary or affiliated companies resident or carrying on business in Canada; provided, however, that a salesman's commission, unless it has, in the opinion of the Minister of National Revenue, been substituted in whole or in part for another type of remuneration primarily with a view to defeating the purpose of this Order or been unreasonably increased since November 6, 1941, shall not be deemed to be a "salary".
- (d) "Cost of living bonus" shall mean a periodic supplement to wages or salary occasioned by changes in the cost of living and payable regularly either at the same time as the salary or wages are paid or at least once every month.
- (e) "The base year" shall mean the year commencing November 7, 1940, and ending November 6, 1941, both inclusive.
2. Unless otherwise permitted by paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 hereof, no employer shall, on or after November 7, 1941:

- (a) increase the rate of salary paid to a salaried official above the most recent salary rate established and payable prior to November 7, 1941, or if no rate of salary for a particular salaried official were established and payable prior to November 7 because the said salaried official was not employed by the employer prior to the said date, increase the rate of salary above the rate of salary first payable to the said salaried official.
- A cost of living bonus established and payable prior to November 7, 1941, shall be regarded as part of the rate of salary established and payable to a salaried official prior to the said date, and as such may continue to be paid at the same rate, but may not subsequently be increased by reason of any increase in the cost of living index unless permitted by paragraph 4 hereof;
- (b) pay to a salaried official for whom no salary rate was established and payable by such employer prior to November 7, 1941, because the said salaried official was not employed by the employer prior to the said date, a rate of salary higher than the rate previously paid by the said employer to a salaried official performing substantially the same services or if there were no salaried official previously performing substantially the same services a rate of salary higher than a reasonable

and proper rate having regard to the salary rates payable to salaried officials for similar services in like businesses;

- (c) pay fees to a director of a company at a rate in excess of the rate of fees paid to such director in the twelve months ending November 6, 1941, provided, however, that a newly appointed director of a company may be paid fees at the same rate as that paid to other directors of the said company during the twelve months ending November 6, 1941, and the payment thereof to such newly appointed director shall not be regarded as an increase in the salary of the said director for the purposes of this Order;
- (d) pay as bonus (which, for the purpose of this sub-paragraph, shall include gratuities and shares of profits but shall not include cost of living bonus) a larger total amount to any one salaried official during any year following November 6, 1941, than the total amount paid to the said salaried official as bonus in the base year, provided that:
- (i) where the salaried official has a contractual right evidenced in writing which existed at November 6, 1941, to receive such a bonus, defined as a fixed percentage of or in fixed ratio to his salary, the profits of the business, or the amount of sales, output or turnover of the business, the employer may continue to pay the said bonus at the same fixed percentage or ratio as that contracted for previous to November 7, 1941;
- (ii) where a salaried official has been engaged or promoted after November 6, 1940, the employer may pay him an amount as bonus not greater than the amount of bonus paid by the same employer to a salaried official doing substantially the same class or grade of work, and if the bonus is computed as a rate based upon some factor such as profits, sales or output, the total amount of it in any year shall be limited as herein provided;
- (iii) an employer may in any year after November 6, 1941, pay to a salaried official who was employed by him during the base year a larger amount as bonus than he paid to the said salaried official as bonus during the base year, provided that the said amount of bonus shall not exceed the largest amount paid as bonus by that employer to any one salaried official doing substantially the same class or grade of work during the base year, and that the aggregate amount paid as bonus in the said year after November 6, 1941, by the said employer to all salaried officials who were employed by him in the base year (excluding any amounts payable under clause (ii) hereof to the extent that they are in excess of the amount paid to the same officials in the base year) does not exceed the aggregate amount paid as bonus to the same salaried officials during the base year.

Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit the right of the Minister of National Revenue

under the Income War Tax Act and The Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, to disallow any portion of any salary, bonus, gratuity or share of profits as being an unreasonable and abnormal expense of the employer.

3. (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2 hereof, an increase in salary rate may be permitted if the employer establishes to the satisfaction of the Minister of National Revenue that the increase is commensurate with and is occasioned by a bona fide and reasonable promotion (on or after January 1, 1941) of a specific salaried official who has been given added responsibilities and increased duties, providing that the total salary including the increase is not higher than the level of salaries paid to salaried officials for similar services in like businesses, and provided that if the total salary, including the increase is

(i) less than \$7,500 per year, such increase is reported on the prescribed form to the Minister of National Revenue within three months of the first payment of the increase, and is approved by the Minister on or before the assessment of the income tax return of the employer for the year in which the increase was made, or

(ii) \$7,500 or over, such increase has been reported on the prescribed form and approved by the Minister of National Revenue before the payment of the increase.

(b) In case of a promotion or a new appointment to an established position taking place after November 6, 1941, in respect of which the employer in accordance with established policy does not grant the employee the full salary previously paid to the former incumbent of the position to which the employee is promoted or appointed, the Minister of National Revenue may, in the case of a promotion, authorize a temporary increase in salary, and subsequently one further increase, provided that the total increase thereby effected will be within the limits set by the provision of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, or, in the case of a new appointment, authorize a temporary salary and subsequently one increase in salary, provided that the increased rate of salary ultimately payable shall not be higher than the limit mentioned in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 of this Order.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph 2 hereof, the Minister of National Revenue may permit an employer to increase the rate of salary paid to a salaried official who has on or after January 1, 1941, been newly appointed or promoted and who is receiving a probationary rate of salary which has not been increased beyond the first rate established on or after the appointment or promotion, provided that the new salary rate permitted by the Minister may not be higher than the rate paid by the employer to the former incumbent of the

said position, or if there was no former incumbent, the new salary rate may not be higher than the rate of salary being paid for the same or substantially similar services in like businesses. No increase in salary permitted under this sub-paragraph shall be paid until the permission of the Minister has been obtained.

(d) After any increase in salary has been approved in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of this paragraph and a new salary level established, the provisions of this Order shall apply to the said salary level from the effective date of that increase as if it had been established at November 6, 1941.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 hereof, any employer may, without specific approval of the Minister of National Revenue, pay a cost-of-living bonus not greater than an amount calculated in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this paragraph and based on the cost-of-living index for the Dominion as a whole prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to salaried officials receiving salaries of less than \$3,000 per year (excluding cost-of-living bonus), and any employer who is paying a cost-of-living bonus under the provisions of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order to an employee regularly receiving wages in excess of \$3,000 per year (excluding cost-of-living bonus), may pay a cost-of-living bonus, determined in the manner herein provided, to a salaried official if the salary (excluding cost-of-living bonus) of the said official does not exceed \$4,200 per year, and provided that the total remuneration (including salary and cost-of-living bonus) of the said salaried official does not exceed the total remuneration (including wages and cost-of-living bonus) regularly paid by the said employer to an employee not above the rank of foreman or comparable rank and entitled to receive a cost-of-living bonus in accordance with the provisions of the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order.

(a) If the payment of a cost-of-living bonus is commenced after the effective date of this Order, it shall not be payable in respect of any services rendered prior to February 15, 1942, and it shall reflect no more than the increase in the said index after October 1, 1941;

(b) If the salary rate payable to a salaried official on November 6, 1941, included a cost-of-living bonus determined in a manner consistent with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof, or pursuant to P.C. 7440 of December 16, 1940, there may be added to such bonus an amount based, in the manner herein provided, on the rise in the index number for October 1, 1941, above the most recent index number used to determine the then current amount of such bonus, and the total salary including such added amount of bonus shall be regarded, for the purposes of this Order, as the rate of salary in effect at November 6, 1941; and further amounts to be added to such bonus, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall not be based on any increase in the said index number prior

to October 1, 1941, and shall not be payable in respect of any services rendered prior to February 15, 1942;

- (c) The rise or fall in the index shall be measured in points, to the nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ of one point, after the index has been adjusted to the base of 100 for August, 1939;
- (d) For each rise of one point in the index, the amount of the bonus or the increase in the amount of the bonus, as the case may be, and for each fall of one point in the index the decrease in the amount of the bonus shall be twenty-five cents per week;
- (e) The amount of the bonus may be re-determined every three months on the basis of the change in the cost of living shown by the index number for the immediately preceding month as compared with the index number on which the last previous change in the amount of the bonus was based. The amount of the bonus shall not be changed unless the cost of living has changed one whole point or more. Employers shall be guided in determining whether the bonus may be changed by the announcement of the change, if any, in the index number as given by the National War Labour Board pursuant to The Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order, being P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941.

5. (a) Notwithstanding paragraph 2 hereof, the Minister of National Revenue, if he is convinced that it is necessary in order to maintain the efficient production of war supplies, may permit an employer engaged in the production, repairing or servicing of munitions of war (as defined in the Department of Munitions and Supply Act) or ships, including merchant ships, to grant one increase of an amount approved by the Minister, in the rate of salary paid to

- (i) a salaried official who is a citizen of a country other than Canada and who is performing services in Canada requiring special technical or other special qualifications and experience;
 - (ii) a salaried official who was engaged at a probationary rate of salary on or after January 1, 1940, and prior to December 1, 1941;
 - (iii) a salaried official whose duties and responsibilities have been substantially increased, since his salary rate was established, by reason of new or additional production for war purposes in the plant, factory firm or other production unit in which he is employed;
 - (iv) a salaried official whose rate of salary is unduly low in relation to the prevailing rate of salary generally payable for the same or substantially similar services in the same business or in comparable businesses, provided that the new salary rate established by the increase herein permitted shall not exceed the said prevailing rate.
- (b) Application for permission to pay an increased salary to a salaried official pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be submitted by the employer to

the Minister of National Revenue on the prescribed form, setting forth all the facts which in the opinion of the employer warrant the proposed salary adjustment. No payment of an increase in salary pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, or on account thereof, shall be made to a salaried official until notification has been received by the employer from the Minister stating an increase in salary has been approved and the amount thereof. The decision of the Minister as to whether an increase in salary is to be permitted under the terms of this paragraph, and as to the amount thereof, shall be final and conclusive.

6. Any employer, or his officer or agent, who pays or contracts to pay a salaried official a salary in violation of any provision of this Order or contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000, for each such violation, contravention or failure.

7. The amount of any salary, found by the Minister of National Revenue to have been paid in excess of the amounts permitted by this Order, shall be deemed to be an unreasonable and abnormal expense of the employer for all purposes including the purposes of the Income 1940, and pursuant to subsection (2) of Section 6 of the Income War Tax Act and Section 8 (b) of The Excess Profits Tax Act 1940, such amount shall be disallowed as an expense of the employer in assessing the employer's profits subject to taxation under the said Acts.

8. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit the discretionary power of the Minister of National Revenue as provided for in the Income War Tax Act or The Excess Profits Tax Act 1940 and, more particularly, the power of the said Minister to determine whether a salary or rate of salary, whether paid or payable prior to or subsequent to the effective date of this Order, was reasonable and normal for the business, for purposes of assessment under the said Acts.

9. No agreement providing for an increase in the rate of salary above the rate payable at November 6, 1941, shall be enforceable in respect of such increase except and to the extent that such increase is within the amount that may be permitted by paragraphs 3 or 4 hereof, and no action shall lie against any person for breach of contract for complying with the provisions of this Order or for refusing to pay any salary in excess of the amount permitted by this Order.

10. The Minister of National Revenue with the approval of the Governor in Council may make such regulations in furtherance of the provisions of this Order as may be required for carrying this Order into effect and in particular, but not so as to limit the generality of the foregoing, he may provide by regulation for the determination of the persons to whom this Order is applicable with a view to ensuring that salaried officials not subject to the Wartime Wages and Cost-of-Living Bonus Order P.C. 8253, dated October 24, 1941, will be subject to this Order.

11. This Order shall be effective at and after midnight of November 6, 1941.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OPERATION OF PRICE CONTROL IN CANADA

Summary of Activities of Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Third Month's Operation of Price Ceiling Policy

CONTINUED development of the campaign to prevent a runaway inflation of prices was made during the third month of the "price ceiling" policy. A program of simplification, economy and conservation was actively developed with the two-fold purpose of making the most of available resources of civilian goods and of reducing costs of such goods to a practicable minimum by eliminating unnecessary "frills" in their production and distribution.

Other steps have been taken to meet situations created by various shortages, such as the lack of raw silk for the hosiery trade, and the sugar rationing order has been supplemented by several clarifications. A number of further price adjustments have been made, arrangements completed in three more industries for higher costs to be "shared out", and prosecutions instituted for violations of the Maximum Prices Regulations, particularly of the sugar rationing order and of the rentals ceiling.

Division of Simplified Practice

The program of simplification, economy and conservation is being directed by the Division of Simplified Practice of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. A series of meetings was held with representatives of numerous industries. Cost enquiries were begun preparatory to far-reaching plans for cost reduction and conservation. Manufacturers, merchants, consumers and others were invited to offer suggestions for practicable economies in business operations.

Several conservation orders have already been issued. In order to conserve fabrics and the copper for engraving plates no new designs or patterns may be used for rayon prints to be made up into dresses priced at \$24.75 a dozen or less. (Administrator's Order No. A20.) Rollers now used for more expensive materials will become available later for the lower price ranges. The sizes of paint and varnish containers have been standardized to conserve materials. (Administrator's Order No. A16.) Uneconomical sizes of cans for food products have been eliminated and the use of tin plate restricted to canning essential, perishable foods of high nutritional value. Cans will no longer be available for unessential foods, for foods which can be preserved or prepared without the use of cans, such as apples, white beans, beets and carrots, pork and beans, spaghetti, and ready-to-serve soups, nor for imported fruits and vegetables.

(Administrator's Order No. A24.) Certain types of fruit and vegetable packages have been prohibited, as there is a shortage of supplies, and their manufacturers can no longer inscribe on them wording or trade marks. (Administrator's Order No. A29.) The boxes, cartons and containers used for packages of stationery sold at retail are now subject to regulation. Gift and Christmas boxes and containers are to contain a minimum of 75 per cent of stationery and a maximum of 25 per cent false bottom and padding. Individual containers are not to be used for packets which cost less than 60 cents wholesale. Boxes for staple "papeteries" or boxed stationery must not have false bottoms, padding, flanges or false lids, and must contain at least 90 per cent writing paper and envelopes. The thickness of the board for writing tablets and pads is limited and "bulge, double side, or double top" boxes are forbidden. (Administrator's Order No. A15.)

The campaign for rationalizing retail trade continues. Administrators and Prices and Supply Representatives have been urging retailers to cut down such "frills" as fancy and Easter boxes, c.o.d. deliveries and approval, and to limit wrapping to what is barely necessary. They have asked consumers to co-operate with merchants who restrict delivery service.

Specific Shortages

Other steps have been taken to meet problems arising out of shortages, both present and prospective. An Executive Assistant to the Foods Co-Ordinator has been appointed to co-ordinate representations from the trade and to co-operate with the Agricultural Supplies Board with a view to securing proper arrangements as to priorities in material for manufacturing, processing and distributing food products. He will also examine possibilities of obtaining substitutes, and will keep in touch with experimental work being done in Agricultural Colleges, university, provincial and private laboratories and the National Research Council. Experiments are being made, for example, in the use for cans of a bonderized plate which does not require any tin. The Coal Administrator has asked consumers to build up stocks of fuel now to forestall future possible shortages due to transportation difficulties.

Sugar.—Some problems arising in connection with the sugar rationing system announced last month have been clarified. Extra sugar is

available for church and charitable teas, etc., on the signature of the responsible organizer. Use must be economical and any left over treated as part of the ration of some householder. Beekeepers must apply to the Sugar Administrator through the Provincial Apiarist of each province, for sugar required for feeding their bees. The prohibition of icing, frosting and dusting bakery products with sugar has been suspended until the end of March pending further inquiry.

A number of people have been prosecuted and convicted of buying more than their lawful ration of sugar. Retailers have been reminded that they as well as consumers are responsible for observing ration limitations in spite of difficulties which may arise over the necessity of changing the conventional sizes of packages. A satisfactory decrease in sugar sales has subsequently been reported.

Hosiery.—The disappearance of silk means that hosiery now has to be manufactured from new materials, in which experiments have been carried on since December, 1940, when imports of raw silk were restricted. The introduction of rayon and mercerized cotton hosiery which were not sold during the basic price ceiling period created a special problem in price control. A meeting of Canadian hosiery mills' representatives was called and standard types of full-fashioned hosiery established at prices which fall within the normal general price range for hose (apart from nylon), of 79 cents to \$1.25. Henceforth only these standard types may be manufactured and a schedule of maximum prices (exclusive of sales tax) has been issued covering both branded and unbranded lines. (Administrator's Order No. A7.)

Price Adjustments

Salmon, fish meal, etc.—A number of other price adjustments have been made by maximum price orders or orders setting a different basic period. Maximum processors' prices for fresh red and white spring salmon have been set and retailers' mark-ups limited to those of the corresponding season of 1941. (Administrator's Order No. A23.) Maximum prices have been set on fish meal and animal products sold in Canada for use as feed, and linseed oilcake meal. (Board Order No. 101.) The maximum price order on linseed oil has been amended and consolidated. (Board Order No. 100.)

Timber.—The Timber Administrator has issued an order fixing at the highest corresponding prices prevailing during the period from July to December 1, 1941, the maximum selling prices of spruce, balsam, jack pine and poplar pulpwood in the form of cordwood or logs for domestic consumption east of Alberta. (Administrator's Order No. A11.) Any agreement or commitments for sales of pulpwood

of this type are subject to the Administrator's approval and licences are required for exports.

Recleaning Grain.—The Wheat Board acting as Administrator for the WPTB, has set a maximum charge for recleaning or processing wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

Canned Foods.—An order of the Food's Administrator (Administrator's Order No. A30) sets maximum prices at which canners may sell next season's pack of canned tomatoes, peas, corn, green and waxed beans, which together constitute 80 per cent of the entire Canadian vegetable pack. To allow for unavoidable cost increases, it also sets growers' prices at a higher level than those prevailing in 1941. To enable canners to make plans to process large quantities of staple vegetables for the United Kingdom it has been arranged that the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation will buy up surpluses at fixed prices.

Fruit and Vegetable Packages.—To meet a serious shortage due to increased costs of material and labour and many new demands on the factories concerned, a schedule of maximum prices has been issued for fruit and vegetable packages, and such terms of sale set as discounts and due dates for accounts.

Other Price Decisions

School Furniture.—Because of a considerable increase in the cost of material and production manufacturers of school furniture may increase their list price by 15 per cent over the list price in April, May and June, 1941, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

Optometrists and Opticians.—The ceiling has been extended to cover services performed by optometrists and opticians, and goods supplied by them have been declared subject to the Maximum Prices Regulations (Board Order No. 96).

Farmers' Supplies.—The ceiling has been removed from transactions between farmers selling, bartering or exchanging a number of types of products, equipment and supplies for their own use. (Board Order No. 102.) In several cases retail prices which were frozen at an anomalously low level have been adjusted to restore their normal relationship to other retail prices, an outstanding case being that of farm machinery. (Administrator's Order No. A8.) Before the basic period about eighty per cent of the farm machinery manufactured and sold in Canada had been increased in price by five per cent as compared with the price prevailing in early 1941. The Administrator was therefore authorized to allow adjustment in the prices of the remaining small percentages of lines, subject to strict conditions.

Used Goods

Reports that under the pressure of scarcity some types of used goods had been sold at prices higher than those of new goods, called forth a reminder that used goods are subject to the Maximum Prices "Ceiling" Regulations and that in any case they may not be sold at prices above the ceiling prices of similar new goods. If a dealer sold no similar new goods during the basic period he is to be governed by the highest lawful price at which similar new goods were sold by others in the same municipality. The Administrator of Used Goods has authority to fix or approve any specific or maximum price for any second-hand goods including prices higher or lower than the selling price prevailing during the basic period, September 15 to October 11. He may require any seller or supplier to make sales or deliveries of second-hand goods to any person at prices he regards as fair and reasonable. He may require any seller or buyer to cancel any sale of second-hand goods made at a price which he considers other than fair and reasonable, or any sale considered undesirable by reason of the need of other buyers or prospective buyers to obtain supplies in reasonable amounts at reasonable prices.

The Administrator also has power to require any person who has bought or obtained delivery of second-hand goods at an unreasonable price or in unreasonable quantity to assign or deliver them to any other person at prices which the Administrator may determine as fair and reasonable.

In addition, the Administrator of Used Goods has power to prescribe or limit, on behalf of the Board, the kinds, models, types, qualities, sizes and quantities of any second-hand goods that may be bought, sold, supplied or distributed by any person and to prohibit the purchase, sale, supply or distribution of any used goods except in accordance with such prescription or limitation. (Board Order No. 98.)

Moving Picture Films

To allow the Administrator of Services to regulate more effectually the supply, distribution and exhibition of moving picture films, he has been empowered to prescribe the terms and conditions of their distribution and exhibition. He may prescribe the terms and conditions under which films may be sold, rented or supplied, and prohibit any transactions not in accordance therewith, and require any person owning or in possession of a motion picture film to dispose of it to anyone at such time and under such terms as he prescribes. He may fix the price or rate at which a film may be exhibited, rented, sold or supplied, and prohibit any exhibition, purchase, sale, rental

or supply at a price or rate varying from that fixed by him. No premises that were not used for public exhibition of moving pictures for profit on January 31, 1942, may now be used for the purpose except with written authorization of the Administrator. (Board Order No. 99.)

Allocation of Costs

In three more trades to allow the retail ceiling to be held, the burden of heavier costs has been shared out among processors, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Men's Made-to-Measure Clothing.—In the case of men's made-to-measure clothing, manufacturers may increase their price on specified ranges by 50 cents per unit on all lines priced at \$20 and under, and by 5 per cent on all lines priced at \$20.50 and over. On seasonal goods not similar to any sold during the basic period they may increase prices by 10 per cent over those charged during the 1941 season and wholesalers and retailers may increase prices in turn, maintaining as a maximum the mark up used in 1941.

Leather Clothing and Gloves.—In the case of leather clothing and gloves, manufacturers will take a share of the burden of increased costs equal to the share taken by wholesalers and retailers together. This will be limited to a 4 per cent increase over the prices charged by manufacturers from January to March, 1941. Tanners' charges to manufacturers are set in a new lower schedule of maximum prices based on prices approximately those of January, 1941. This list will be used to calculate the subsidy from the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation made necessary by the tanners' lowered ceiling. An investigation of costs will be made with a view to securing all possible economies so that the subsidy may be reduced or eliminated as quickly as possible.

Frames for upholstered furniture.—Because of increased wages and higher maximum prices established just prior to the basic period on three hardwoods, the cost of manufacturing frames for upholstered furniture has increased. A higher maximum price has therefore been set for "basic frames", provision made for extra charges to cover "additional features" and a maximum increase of six per cent over basic period prices allowed on other types of frames, all subject to the Administrator's approval. (Administrator's Order No. A18.)

There are other cases in which the "squeeze" is being absorbed to allow the retail ceiling to hold. For example, one hosiery concern has absorbed a 20 per cent increase in the cost of Bemberg yarn, and a large rayon manufacturer an increased cost of 2 cents a yard.

A further step toward solution of the problem of rising import costs was taken when, by Order in Council (P.C. 62/450), import and excise duties and taxes imposed in any country from which Canada imports goods are to be excluded from estimates of value for duty purposes.

Enforcement Procedures

In addition to the sugar prosecutions, leave to prosecute has been issued in several cases under the Maximum Prices Regulations. Proceedings are pending. Many reductions in prices of goods and services have been effected following investigations and enforcement cases not requiring prosecution. By mid-February 52 rental cases had come to trial, resulting in 19 convictions and three acquittals. Fines ranging from \$5 to \$265 had been imposed.

In some cases a further sentence was suspended conditional upon the accused refunding to the tenant all excess rentals collected.

Some enforcement problems have assumed complex forms. For example a new zoning plan for taxi-cab rates in Calgary had to be withdrawn because it broke through the lower individual ceiling of some operators, even though it did not exceed the higher ceilings established by other operators. A request by a restaurant to be allowed to discontinue table d'hôte meals was denied on the grounds that a balanced meal a la carte would cost more. A special warning has been issued against the use of inferior substitutes without a corresponding reduction in price and a further warning sounded that the ceiling covers tire repairs and retreading.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS OF CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Labour Representation on Wartime Boards Requested—Recommendations Regarding Labour and Wage Control Policies

REPRESENTING approximately 145,000 workers affiliated in national unions, chartered local unions and Canadian branches of a number of international industrial unions, the Canadian Congress of Labour submitted a memorandum of legislative requests to the Dominion Government on February 27.

The delegation from the Congress was received by the following members of the Government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour; Hon. Colin Gibson, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice; and Hon. F. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.

In the opening paragraphs of its memorandum the Congress reaffirmed its desire to co-operate fully with the Government in making the war-effort as effective as possible and confirmed its pledge of support in the defence of Canada and the United Nations, "wherever that may be necessary, and the maintenance of the democratic principles of justice and freedom." The memorandum also expressed the Congress' desire "to co-operate with other branches of the Labour movement in Canada and with Associations of employers and other groups of citizens in all activities which will promote the welfare of the Canadian people."

The memorandum stressed the importance of national unity and expressed the conviction of the Congress that "the workers of Canada in general earnestly desire an all-out war

effort, that they look to the government for leadership and direction and inspiration in this respect, and that they believe that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of mobilizing the entire resources of the nation in the gigantic struggle in which Canada and her allies are now engaged. . . .

"The organized workers of Canada, irrespective of the unions to which they belong or the central Labour body which represents them, are, in the opinion of the Canadian Congress of Labour, torn between their eagerness to do everything possible to win the war for democracy and freedom in Europe and Asia and their desire at the same time to protect and extend those principles at home. . . ."

The memorandum then listed matters, which in the opinion of the Congress "have caused discontent and irritation among the workers" as follows:

- (1) The failure to enforce respect for the Labour policy outlined in Order-in-Council P.C. 2685, of June 19, 1942;
- (2) The adoption of policies affecting the workers without adequate consultation with the National Labour Supply Council, a representative body which was presumably established for that purpose, among others;
- (3) The freezing of wage-levels by Order-in-Council P.C. 7440, of December 16, 1941, in industries covered by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the inconsistent interpretations of this Order, which led to strikes in the Peck Rolling Mills and McKinnon Industries;
- (4) The unwillingness of the Government to enforce the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7440 on the railways, which insisted

upon an abrogation of the employees' rights before paying the bonus;

- (5) The appointment on April 29, 1941, of a well-known anti-Labour executive as Controller of National Steel Car Corporation at Hamilton, and the encouragement of a "company union" in the plant, which left the workers worse off than they had been before they went on strike against the attitude of the private employer, and the refusal of the Government to respect its own Labour policy in this and other government-controlled plants;
- (6) The amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in June, 1941, in such a manner as to restrict the choice of representatives on Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, without consultation with the National Labour Supply Council, and in spite of the protests of Labour;
- (7) The appointment in June, 1941, of an Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission, for which Labour was not allowed to suggest a representative, and which not only delayed and irritated disputes, but in several cases, such as the Canada Packers' and Kirkland Lake disputes, recommended a formula which would have established "company unions," and prevented a settlement of the disputes in a satisfactory manner;
- (8) The passing of Order-in-Council P.C. 5830 on July 29, 1941, facilitating the use of troops in Labour disputes, on the presumption that sabotage had occurred in the Arvida strike, and the failure to rescind this Order-in-Council when it was established that the allegation of sabotage was unfounded;
- (9) The passing of Order-in-Council P.C. 7307, in September, 1941, which makes strikes illegal unless a vote is taken under outrageously undemocratic conditions;
- (10) The freezing of wage levels on October 24, 1941, by Order-in-Council P.C. 8253, without consultation with Labour, or reference to Parliament, thus maintaining for the duration of the war inequalities in wage-rates and restricting the right of the workers to negotiate wage-agreements through their organizations;
- (11) The refusal of the Government to apply its Labour policy in the Kirkland Lake strike, where the issue clearly involved the democratic principles of union recognition and collective bargaining;
- (12) The ruling of the Deputy Minister of Justice, under date of December 2, 1941, that as Research Enterprises Limited was a wholly-owned and operated Government undertaking, the Minister of Labour would not have authority to direct the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission to investigate charges of discrimination by the management, thus leaving employees with no protection of any kind;
- (13) The fixing of wage-rates in Ontario and Quebec shipyards by Order-in-Council P.C. 6291, of January 26, 1942, thereby ignoring the process of collective bargaining, and the Government's own wage-policy;
- (14) The discouragement of union shop agreements by the Director General of Labour Relations in the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Definite action on three important matters was recommended by the Congress. These were:

- (1) Adequate representation of Labour on Government bodies, including industrial councils which will be proposed for the attainment of maximum war-production;
- (2) The establishment of a comprehensive Labour policy, under which the right to organize and bargain collectively through the union of the workers' choice will be fully protected by the provision of penalties for infringement of that right, and of machinery for the imposition of such penalties;
- (3) The establishment of a wage-policy under which wages and working conditions will be determined by negotiation between representatives of employers and organized workers, subject to such control as may be necessary by industrial councils.

Labour Representation on Government Bodies

Stating that "the only important bodies dealing with the war-effort on which Labour is adequately represented are the National and Regional War Labour Boards," the Congress urged "the Government to give adequate recognition to the Labour movement on Boards and Commissions dealing with every aspect of the war-effort, apart from questions affecting defence policy." In emphasizing this point it was declared: "The workers of Canada for whom the Congress speaks will not be satisfied until they have been accepted as full partners in the war-effort, and until their organizations are given adequate representation on Government bodies generally."

Government Labour Policy

In its memorandum, the Congress dealt at length with the Government's Labour Policy as set forth in Order in Council P.C. 2685 of June, 1940, and criticized the Government for not having enforced the principles set forth in the Order dealing with collective bargaining and freedom of organization. The Congress declared. . . "The fact is, of course, that the Government's so-called Labour policy is not legislation at all, although it is embodied in an Order in Council; it is nothing more than an empty gesture, a 'recommendation' which the Government will not even follow itself, in dealing with civilian employees in Government-owned and controlled plants."

The memorandum then proceeded to a discussion of the situation arising out of the Kirkland Lake strike and urged that "the Government ensure by legislation the right to organize in the union of the workers' choice, and to negotiate agreements with employers, by collective bargaining through that union with provision for the protection of that right by appropriate penalties applicable to private

employers. It is further urged that these principles be respected by the Government in Government-owned or operated enterprises outside the scope of Civil Service regulations."

The Congress then protested against Order in Council P.C. 7307 of September 16, which provides for the conditions and procedure under which a legal strike may be called. It was requested that this Order in Council be rescinded or amended "in such manner as to provide that only the workers immediately involved in the specific dispute should be allowed to vote, and that only votes actually cast should be counted for or against the strike."

The Congress expressed the opinion that the Order in Council is a "repressive rather than a conciliatory measure, that no machinery has been provided for the settlement of disputes by other means, such as mediation and arbitration, and that nothing has been done to remedy the conditions which lead to strikes."

It was contended that if an adequate Labour Policy was established "it would be unnecessary for workers to go on strike in an effort to obtain proper recognition of their rights by their employers."

Government's Wage Policy

In the course of a lengthy review, strong objection was registered by the Congress to the wage policy of the Government as established in Order in Council, P.C. 8253. It was recommended that:—

"the Government's wage-policy be reconsidered, in consultation with representatives of labour and industry," with a view to reaching a policy which will be satisfactory to the workers of Canada and ensure their full support. Such a policy might include provisions for conciliation, mediation and arbitration of disputes, and thus prevent stoppages of industrial production. It is essential, not only in the interests of the workers but of the nation, that there be no interference with the right to bargain collectively, by either the Government or employers; on the contrary, that right should be protected by legislation. There should be no arbitrary interference with agreements freely reached by workers and employers through negotiation, unless it can be shown that such agreements are detrimental to the public interest.

It was suggested that the best method of meeting the situation would be in the establishment of an industrial council for each basic industry, consisting of representatives of labour, industry, and the Government. It was considered that such a plan would promote self-government in industry. The basis of the proposal" the memorandum declared "is to be found in the National Joint Conference Board and the Zone Committees established in the building and con-

struction industry at a conference held in Ottawa a little over a year ago." Hope was expressed that the Government would encourage action along these lines "since the representative character of the proposed industrial council would ensure the fullest possible measure of confidence between the parties involved, with the result that a united effort for maximum war-production would be achieved, and the utmost support for the defenders of democracy would be attained."

Unemployment Insurance

Dealing with the subject of unemployment insurance, the Congress brought to the attention of the Government proposals with respect to the Unemployment Insurance Act which were adopted at the Congress' Convention in September, 1941. These recommended:—

- (a) that the Act be extended to cover all workers, so far as this is administratively possible;
- (b) That the present \$2,000 ceiling on insurable occupations be eliminated;
- (c) that where it is shown that the employer is responsible for a Labour dispute, the workers involved shall be eligible for benefits;
- (d) that the contributions of low-paid workers be reduced;
- (e) that benefits be increased to provide an amount which will establish a reasonable standard of living, and
- (f) that the contribution of the Government to the Unemployment Insurance Fund be increased to one-third of the aggregate contribution.

National Fuel Policy

The memorandum referred to the resolution approved by the Congress' Convention requesting the Federal Government to establish a national policy with respect to the coal industry of Canada "which would allocate the Canadian mining companies sufficient of the Canadian market to ensure a decent annual income for mineworkers."

The Congress expressed the belief that a remedy for this situation might be found in the establishment of an Industrial Council for the Canadian coal industry, which would survey the fuel requirements of the nation and devise a policy by which they would be met, so far as practicable, from Canadian coal mines. This Council should be composed of representatives of Labour, employers, and the Government.

Defence of Canada Regulations

Realizing that it was necessary "to take measures against those who would undermine the war-effort" the Congress expressed the feeling that "it was equally necessary to protect at home those democratic rights for which Canada and the Allies are fighting" and

referred to several resolutions adopted at the Congress' convention for amendments to the Defence of Canada Regulations as follows: That the regulations be so amended as to safeguard the rights of free speech and association; that a fair trial be requested for all interned members of Labour unions; that the Government be urged to pursue a policy of greater vigilance with respect to known Fascists and that no Fascist be released from internment except in case of dangerous illness. It was further resolved that all property wrongfully seized by the Government under the Defence of Canada Regulations should be returned to its owners.

Other Requests

In addition to the foregoing recommendations the Congress went on record as being in favour of the following:

- (1) The co-ordination of the material and financial resources and the man-power of the nation, so that there may be greater equality of sacrifice and the successful termination of the war be expedited;
- (2) The principle of equal pay to men and women workers for equal work;
- (3) The principle of vacations with pay for all workers;
- (4) Legislation to provide social security in all forms; the increase of old age pensions to \$40 per month and the reduction of the age of eligibility to 60;
- (5) Assistance to the farmers of Canada in marketing their products at a fair price;
- (6) The payment of allowances to each child of men in uniform; of allowances to dependent parents on the same basis as to a wife; of a cost-of-living bonus to all dependents, and of free transportation to men in uniform on home leave;
- (7) The exemption of low-paid workers from war-taxation;
- (8) The re-establishment of the Dominion Housing Act;
- (9) Legislation which will make unions illegal if they are sponsored or controlled by employers;
- (10) The employment of local workers on Government contracts before outside workers are brought in to engage in such work, with the provision that union labour be used;
- (11) Legislation requiring employers to itemize deductions from wages, on pay-cheques or pay-envelopes;
- (12) Provision for workers temporarily displaced from employment by transfer of industries from peace-time to war-time production or by the imposition of priorities;
- (13) Continued support for the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Remarks of Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Minister of National War Services

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, considered that the representations were "quite fair" in regard to the

three specific major matters contained in the memorandum (set forth in preceding paragraphs). However, in regard to the general representations he thought it would be difficult to attempt to put such in effect in war-time, but that "it was all to the good to emphasize their importance".

Continuing the Prime Minister stated

"If I have any criticism to offer on the presentation, it is that there has not been on your part enough allowance made for the difficulties confronting the government in time of war—difficulties which may appear to you as short-comings on our part".

He emphasized that the war presents many complex problems, and that "there was not a single phase of economic life but what had not been turned topsy turvy".

He pointed to the fact that large groups of new men had been brought in to deal with various industrial problems, and that in the speeding of war production the Government is confronted with many annoying and difficult situations.

"But we are as anxious as you to fulfill the main objective", continued the Prime Minister, who added that "we will go ahead in a co-operative spirit trying to make amends where there are short-comings and to make progress where progress has not been made in the past".

The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation of the help and comfort derived from having the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell as Minister of Labour. "In his appointment", he stated, "we have succeeded in obtaining one who knows the Labour movement from the days of his boyhood. You will find that any representations you have to make may be made in language which both you and he will understand."

Commenting on the vagaries of criticism, the Prime Minister observed that Governments were frequently taken to task for not having this or that man in the Cabinet. He was reminded of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the same criticism that the public do not always send representatives equal to the requirements of the post. But the Prime Minister observed that if he ever felt sure of the quality of two appointments it was in those of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. St. Laurent, both of whom were outstanding in their spheres. "Yet," he stated, "we had two elections which had stirred up bitterness and only made it difficult to do things as quickly as they should be done."

In conclusion, the Prime Minister re-iterated before the Minister of Labour "to see, wherever it could be arranged, that there was proper and adequate labour representation on war boards and government bodies", and also

to draw to the attention of the other Ministers those sections of the memorandum that concerned their departments.

Replying to the observations of the Prime Minister, Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the Canadian Congress of Labour, stated that the Canadian Congress of Labour appreciated the problems of the Government but, he added, the purpose of criticism is to help the Government solve some of its problems.

"We are not critical for the sake of being critical", he continued, "but to bring to the side of the Government a large group of people in a co-operative manner rather than in a complaining attitude of mind.

"Labour has no hesitancy in giving up any right essential to the winning of the war", concluded Mr. Mosher, "but we do not feel justified in giving up rights, the loss of which is really injuring the war effort and retarding production."

Minister of Labour

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, stated that since he had not received an advance copy of the Memorandum, his remarks would be brief and would not deal in detail with the matters contained in the presentation.

He declared the Government's wage control policy to be one of "the most courageous

steps ever taken in the history of the Dominion". In spite of the ramifications of the problems contained in the administration of that policy, he said a fine relationship between employers and employees had been displayed in the conferences, and problems had been approached in an evolutionary and co-operative spirit.

Indicating that he was fully aware of the responsibilities involved in the administration of that policy, the Minister in conclusion stated: "I am a trade unionist by inheritance and conviction and I sincerely hope to make some contribution to the social life of the Dominion and to labour relations during my difficult term of office."

Minister of National War Services

Honourable Mr. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, emphasized that in the prosecution of the war "certain principles which might have received general acceptance in normal times must give way to the larger objective in wartime." He declared that the wage policy of the government was not put into effect with any thought of repression. "The basic consideration" he asserted, "is to save the people generally from the ravages of inflation—an inflation that would hit the workers first."

CANADIAN AND CATHOLIC CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR SUBMITS MEMORANDUM TO GOVERNMENT

Recommendations Regarding Price and Wage Control—Request Increased Representation on Boards and Commissions

ON March 17, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour submitted its annual memorandum of proposed legislation to the Government. In the absence of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, the delegation from the Confederation was received by the Secretary of State, Hon. Norman A. McLarty; Minister of Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Michaud, and the Minister of National Defence for Air Services, Hon. C. G. Power.

In welcoming the delegation, Mr. McLarty referred to the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, who sent a telegram to Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President of the Confederation, expressing his regret at not being able to be present. Mr. McLarty said that the Government always appreciated receiving the memorandum of proposed legislation from the Confederation and that the representations made therein would be given consideration by the whole Cabinet.

Mr. Charpentier then called upon Mr. Picard, General Secretary of the Confederation, to present the memorandum.

In the introduction reference was made to the co-operation being extended by the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour in maintaining and increasing war production essential for victory.

A brief reference was made to the Arvida strike in which the Confederation was involved. It was emphasized that it has been the only important strike in a war industry in which a local of the Confederation has been concerned since the war began. Reference was made to the report of the Royal Commission in which the Confederation's local was exonerated and in which it was declared that the organization had contributed largely to the termination of the strike.

Representation on Boards

Appreciation was expressed for the representation afforded the Confederation on the National Labour Supply Council, the National War Labour Board and the Quebec Regional War Labour Board. At a later stage in the proceedings of the interview, Mr. Charpentier stated that there were other war boards on

which the Confederation should be represented and mentioned particularly the Committee on Post War Reconstruction. He also referred to the recent conference convened in Montreal to discuss the co-ordination of manpower requirements in Canada and the United States and said that it was regretted that the Confederation had not been represented. He asked that consideration be given to this matter in the future in the appointment of delegations to these or similar boards and conferences.

Conscription

Dealing with the subject of conscription for military service overseas, the Confederation placed itself on record "as being favourable to, and approving of, the Government's decision not to enforce conscription for military service overseas." The opinion was expressed that "it would be highly imprudent to decide upon conscription for military service overseas under such circumstances. Such a measure could also cause undue harm to the country's industrial production which is so necessary to our war effort. . . .

"The N.C.C.L., finally, is of the opinion that national unity, so well maintained up till now, would be seriously affected by such a measure. This is one of the reasons for our opposition to the creation of a National Government as the sole object of the sponsors of such an idea seems to be to facilitate the passage of a measure to bring about conscription for military service overseas."

At a later stage in the interview, officers of the Confederation requested the deferment of military service of labour leaders. It was considered that their deferment would leave them to assist in maintaining harmonious employer-employee relations. Reference was also made to the recently announced deferment for military service of labour leaders in the United States (see reference on page 257 of this issue).

The establishment of a French-Canadian Royal Military College in the Province of Quebec was also requested.

Minister of Labour

The Confederation congratulated the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell on his appointment as Minister of Labour and assured him of its "entire co-operation at all time."

Deep regret and sorrow was expressed on the death of Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, which, the Confederation said, was "tempered somewhat upon learning of the happy nomination of his successor, Hon. Louis St. Laurent who, with reason, has the reputation of being one of Canada's best jurists."

Control of Prices

Dealing with the subject of control of prices, the Confederation declared that it was "evident that radical measures were necessary to prevent inflation."

Referring to the instalment buying regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, it was declared that while these "did not seem to be too radical in so far as articles of luxury are concerned, they are considered too severe for certain necessities which are sold at fairly high prices." Elaborating on what was meant by necessities the memorandum stated: "The articles we mean, for instance, are those which a worker would need if he is getting married and founding a new home, or is moving into new and bigger living quarters or is called upon to furnish an extra one or two rooms in his present lodgings."

Control of Wages

On the subject of wage control as established by P.C. 8253, the Confederation noted "with pleasure" that the National War Labour Board had "proved itself to be quite broad-minded, in its first bulletin, especially with regard to its interpretation of the basic scale of wages and we voice the hope that the Regional Boards will carry out their work, (and we believe that such will be the case), in the same spirit as the National Board has done to date."

The Confederation expressed its gratification on learning that in the Province of Quebec P.C. 8253 "was to be applied in making use of the existing mechanism of the prevailing collective labour agreements in this part of the Dominion. We believe that this procedure will greatly facilitate the application of the order P.C. 8253 due to the supervision exercised by the joint committees. It will constitute the normal complement of the Federal-Provincial inspection service provided for under the order P.C. 5522 and dated July 22, 1941."

It was then suggested that the National War Labour Board and the Regional War Labour Boards be charged with the duty of administering Order in Council P.C. 2685 which outlined the Government's Wartime Labour Policy, in the same manner as Order in Council P.C. 7679 (fair wages conditions).

Dealing with P.C. 7679, the Confederation requested that its application be completely and rigorously maintained. "This decree," the memorandum declared, "provides for minimum wages, which are certainly not exaggerated, and our Confederation would not look kindly upon any concessions to the existing situation made by Ottawa, as a result of the pressure which is presently being brought to bear upon the Government by certain employers."

Stating that Order in Council P.C. 7679 might create certain problems in a few industries, particularly the footwear industry, where only a small percentage of employees are engaged on war contracts, the Confederation suggested that in such cases a national conference of the industry concerned be held to study the whole problem and find the best possible solution.

Later it was claimed by one of the delegates, that P.C. 7679 was not being observed in the shoe industry, and the Government was asked to make an inquiry into the matter. In this connection the Hon. C. G. Power stated that companies working on war contracts had to pay the basic wage provided in P.C. 7679, and some found it inconvenient after a few weeks when the contracts had expired, to revert to their regular wage rates. Mr. Picard said that the Confederation did not wish the Government to change P.C. 7679, but that a National Conference should be called for each industry in order to study the matter. Mr. Charpentier proposed that all companies working on war contracts to the extent of 10 per cent of their total output be required to pay the basic wages provided by the Order in Council. Mr. Power, however, did not agree with this suggestion, pointing out that it would be rather difficult to determine whether one particular company works constantly to the extent of 10 per cent of its business on war contracts.

Finally in connection with minimum wages the Confederation made the following suggestion:

"Minimum wage laws, enforced by governmental organizations, already exist in most of the provinces of Canada. There is the Industrial Standards Act in Ontario and the Quebec Minimum Wage Act in the province of Quebec; for instance. These laws give rise to ordinances which establish minimum wages in various industries not affected in any way by existing collective labour agreements. Our Confederation thinks that the order P.C. 8253 should allow these ordinances to be revised whenever the Government Commissions dealing with minimum wage laws believe it to be advisable, provided that all revisions and amendments only come in force after they have been approved by the National War Labour Board."

Chairman, Unemployment Insurance Commission

The Confederation requested that a French-Canadian be appointed as Chairman of the Unemployment Insurance Commission to suc-

ceed the late Dr. Joseph Sirois. Mr. McLarty told the delegation that this matter had already been attended to and that Mr. Louis Trottier of Montreal had been appointed to that post.

Unemployment Insurance

The Confederation requested that the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to include all those earning less than \$2,500 a year; that the scale of benefits be increased in favour of those with family responsibilities; and that the sections of the Act dealing with insured persons' record books and unemployment insurance stamps be simplified. It was stated that this latter question was giving rise to considerable criticism.

Following the presentation of the memorandum a lengthy discussion took place concerning the drift of rural workers to the city where they competed with unemployed urban workers for jobs in war industries. It was claimed that there was still a considerable number of unemployed in the city and that until these were absorbed into employment, the movement of rural workers to the city should be discouraged. It was also claimed that many women were being employed in war industries, while men of non-military age were still unemployed. In this connection, Mr. Power said that it was fairly well established that there was certain work in industry at which women were more dexterous than men and therefore it was necessary to utilize their services.

Concluding the interview, Hon. J. E. Michaud thanked the delegation for their presentation and joined with the delegates in mourning the absence of the late Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe and recalled that he always had shown a great deal of interest in the work of the Confederation.

Mr. Michaud promised that the Confederation's memorandum would be studied, and told the delegates that whenever they had demands to make of the Government, they should do so without fear. He warned them, however, that it would not always be possible to grant them.

In this connection, he referred especially to the request for exemption from military service for union officials, made by Mr. Charpentier, and stated that farmers, fishermen and many other groups were asking for this privilege, and that if all were granted deferment no one would be left to defend the country. "The best way to defend the trade unions is by defending Canada first," Mr. Michaud concluded.

CHILD HEALTH IN RELATION TO EMPLOYMENT

A study of the health records during their school careers of a group of men drafted under the United States Selective Service Act has been made by the United States Public Health Service. Medical examinations of the drafted men have shown a high percentage to be physically unfit for army service. Similar conditions have been revealed in Canada. The study showed that "many of the defects for which they were rejected for service were present in childhood, and predictions of a future unfit condition in a significant number of cases could have been made on the basis of fair-to-poor nutrition and posture. More concentrated attention on prevention and cure of ill-health during the period of growth of these individuals would undoubtedly have resulted in reducing the proportion of physically unfit."

In commenting on this report, the New York State Department of Labor in its Industrial Bulletin, January, 1942, asserts that "the present increase in the number of child workers involved and the urgency of maintaining good health, make it necessary to retain and, where warranted, amplify protective measures found useful in the past. It is therefore not only appropriate but necessary to re-examine the bases for our peace-time standards for the protection of child workers and young people from the point of view of wartime needs."

Facts relating to the health of children in employment were gathered from a number of studies. One made in Cincinnati compared the strength, lung capacity and mental development of working children and school children. It showed that "on the whole, school furnishes a better background for physical development than industry, in that school children are always ahead of working children. It is even more evident that school furnishes a better background for mental development."

Similar studies made in Sweden, Russia and Italy "all revealed an inferiority in the general physique of working children in contrast to school children."

The article stresses the importance with respect to the future health of the adult of safeguarding the critical period of growth associated with maturation. It is during this period that the child's industrial career often begins. The article states:

"Periods of growth require adequate nutrition, including fresh air and sunlight, and sleep, and freedom from undue fatigue if there is to be no impairment of the process. That the working environment may seriously interfere with the growth process is suggested by the comparative measurements of working and school children already cited."

A significantly higher death rate for the 15- to 19-year group than for 10- to 14-year olds indicates the greater susceptibility of the adolescent to serious illness. It is during such a dangerous period that many children enter employment.

The importance of good working conditions in mitigating the adverse effects of employment on the health of children was stressed. Proper lighting, ventilation, seats, hours, speed of work and safety measures may eliminate some of the dangers to health. On the other side, it was pointed out:

"Working conditions may contribute to skeletal and muscular deformities. Knock-knees and bow-legs are known to occur in predisposed persons employed in occupations requiring prolonged standing. Young persons who are growing rapidly and are employed too early in occupations requiring prolonged standing or carrying of heavy loads also have a tendency to flat feet. Variations in the shape of the chest and deformities of the spinal column are commonly observed effects of work in the needle trades and heavy farm labour. Heavy work requiring excessive muscular force or the use of certain groups of muscles while others remain inactive will, in the long run, show results in overdevelopment of some muscles and underdevelopment of others. The Heart Committee of the New York Tuberculosis Association in examination of 1,000 newsboys, found flat feet more frequent among them than among average school children and a greater proportion of spinal curvature among those boys who carried heavy loads."

After a recent survey the United States Department of Labor reported "a higher accident frequency rate for the age group under 21 than for any other age group including those workers 60 years and over." Fatigue is an important factor in causing accidents and it appears from other studies on employed juveniles that "physiological immaturity entails greater susceptibility to fatigue. . . We have ample proof of the harmful effects of fatigue in increasing susceptibility to illness and decreasing efficiency on the job in the adult. Fatigue in a child will, in addition, interfere with growth by affecting appetite and utilization of food and disturbing sleep." The immature worker lacks the physical co-ordination and the mental and emotional maturity to perform many industrial jobs safely.

The findings of these studies, in the opinion of the New York State Department of Labor, all point to the need for improved standards for the protection of child workers in order that they may develop into physically fit adults unhandicapped by disabilities and defects arising from unsuitable employment.

WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

Statistical Summary for February, 1942

REPORTS from the 111 technical and vocational schools and training centres in which War Emergency Training was conducted in February indicate that the total number in the classes at the end of that month was 14,978. While the enrolment in the industrial and R.C.A.F. classes exceeded that of any previous month there was a reduction in the numbers in the Army classes because of National Defence Headquarters having made other arrangements for some of the Army tradesmen who had been in training under the program.

Placements in February exceeded those of any previous month. From the industrial classes 2,541 graduates were placed in employment in war industries and 37 trainees left these classes to enlist in various units of the Armed Forces. From the R.C.A.F. classes 905 graduates were enlisted in the Air Force during February.

Of the total in training at the end of February 5,286 were in the industrial pre-employment classes where training is provided in the fundamental operations of trades for which workers are most in demand with specialized training for such occupations as machine shop work, welding, metal work, electricity and radio mechanics, and operations in connection with aircraft production.

In the part-time (evening) classes conducted at the request of employers in war production with the object of up-grading selected employees there were 1,449 receiving instruction at the end of February.

The number in the pre-enlistment classes for the R.C.A.F. at February 28 was 5,175. These classes provide for the Air Force all the basic training in aero-engine and air-frame mechanics and wireless operating (ground). Classes in radio mechanics are also included in the program and since November classes have been conducted in 9 schools in which educational refresher courses are given for air-crew personnel for the R.C.A.F. Enrolment in these classes is restricted to suitable trainees selected by the Air Force. Instruction is given in mathematics, physics, English and such other subjects as the R.C.A.F. may determine with the object of bringing trainees up to the educational standard required for enlistment as air-crew personnel.

Navy and Army tradesmen in training at the end of February numbered 3,068. In these classes training is provided for enlisted men as tradesmen and mechanics, the courses followed being those approved by responsible officers of the service concerned.

To meet the varying needs and requirements of wartime industry the pre-employment courses of training are adjusted from time to time in accordance with the needs in different localities, and under different circumstances. In late months arrangements were made whereby the number of women in training was increased especially in the Province of Ontario. Schools in the Provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia also have had women enrolled in the industrial classes. The numbers of women trainees in the provinces concerned are shown in a foot-note in Table 1. The trades in which instruction is given to women include machine shop practice, fine instrument mechanics, electric wiring and work connected with the production of aircraft parts.

Although not part of the War Emergency Training Program, the regular classes in Provincial and Municipal technical schools are making a very substantial contribution in training workers for war industry. During this winter 17,392 persons were enrolled in evening classes for instruction in occupations related to war production. The majority of those enrolled were employed during the day in non-essential occupations or in unskilled work and availed themselves of this opportunity to take training to fit them for more skilled employment. The enrolment was distributed by courses of training as follows: Machine Shop and fitting 2,597, electricity and radio mechanics 3,014, woodworking 2,056, motor mechanics 1,794, drafting and blue-print reading 3,997, welding 1,814, aircraft and sheet-metal 1,182, miscellaneous trades 938. These classes provide from 4 to 6 hours training per week and are in progress for 6 or 7 months of each year.

Explanation of Tables

Dominion and provincial totals of the numbers in training at February 1, numbers enrolled in February; and the numbers in the classes at the end of February are shown in Table 1. The table also shows the numbers who have been in the classes from April 1, 1941 to the end of February, 1942 (the first eleven months of the current fiscal year). Placements, enlistments and withdrawals during February and since April 1, 1941 are also shown in Table 1.

Table 2 shows by provinces and individual schools the numbers in training at February 28 with the main categories of trade training being provided in each school. The numbers

(Continued on Page 305)

ONTARIO

Pre-Employment Classes.....	20,304	2,809	2,127	2,891	13,903	1,717	283	9	239	82	2,925	332
Classes for Employed Persons (1).....	1,535	969	123	123	922							
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	3,913	1,530	559	559	1,637	17	1,990	393	54	17	213	40
Army and Navy Classes.....	6,927	1,313	261	261	1,119							
Total.....	32,679	6,621	3,070	6,569	13,920	1,717	2,273	402	293	99	3,138	372

MANITOBA

Pre-Employment Classes.....	778	104	157	187	376	51	5		70	23	139	7
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	1,219	355	211	496	1		621	92	31		67	6
Army Classes.....	1,634	293	56	235								
Total.....	3,631	752	424	918	377	51	626	92	101	23	206	13

SASKATCHEWAN

Pre-Employment Classes.....	1,050	296	110	219	624	187	33	6	85	1	89	11
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	2,473	831	203	359	16		1,415	131			153	44
Army Classes.....	884	330		140								
Total.....	4,357	1,457	313	1,218	640	187	1,448	137	85	1	272	55

ALBERTA

Pre-Employment Classes.....	2,084	409	99	301	946	132	157	18	308	33	360	24
Classes for Employed Persons (1).....	59	59										
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	1,991	618	164	679	79		993	88	53	1	163	16
Army Classes.....	2,031	482	70	444								
Total.....	6,165	1,568	333	1,424	1,025	132	1,150	106	361	34	523	40

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pre-Employment Classes.....	2,036	302	251	269	1,161	149	28	1	109	3	221	39
Classes for Employed Persons (1).....	1,076	356	34	345	0							
R.C.A.F. Classes.....	1,822	635	155	662	2		893	110	7		169	28
Army Classes.....	2,508	507	131	349								
Total.....	7,442	1,800	571	1,615	1,163	149	921	111	116	3	390	67

(1) Part-time (evening) classes carried on at request of employers in war production with object of up-grading employees.

WOMEN TRAINEES.—The total in training in the pre-employment classes from April 1, 1941 to February 28th, 1942, includes the following numbers of women: Quebec 18, Ontario 5,164, Saskatchewan 66, Alberta 44 and British Columbia 122.

The pre-employment total at the end of February includes the following numbers of women: Ontario 1,010, Saskatchewan 41, Alberta 37 and British Columbia 21.

The total number placed in employment from April 1, 1941 to February 28th, 1942 includes the following numbers of women: Ontario 3,368, Saskatchewan 20, Alberta 2 and British Columbia 86.

The total number placed in employment in February included the following numbers of women: Ontario 898, Saskatchewan 20, Alberta 2 and British Columbia 17.

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942

NUMBER IN TRAINING AT FEBRUARY 28TH (Subject to Revision)															PLACEMENTS, ENLISTMENTS AND WITHDRAWALS FROM PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND R.C.A.F. CLASSES IN FEBRUARY				
	Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Industrial Classes					R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes	Total in Training at Feb. 28	Placed in Em- ployment	Enlisted	Com- pleted Training but not placed	Left before Training com- pleted					
			Elec- tricity and Radio Mechanics	Ma- chine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Weld- ing	Other Trades								Total in Industrial Classes				
DOMINION SUMMARY																			
Nova Scotia.....	72			73	25		49	219	42	168	429	19							
New Brunswick.....	110	22	87	33	17	31	151	109	252	209	570	17		35					
Quebec.....	922	382	113	110	57	134	320	3,813	1,637	1,119	2,235	269	39	131					
Manitoba.....				1,114	50	23		187	496	235	6,569	1,717	402	99					
Saskatchewan.....		132	86				1	219	859	140	918	51	92	23					
Alberta.....		88	175	17	4	17	4	301	679	444	1,218	187	137	13					
British Columbia.....	345	88	113		42	25		614	652	349	1,424	132	106	34					
TOTAL.....	1,449	859	147	3,337	166	214	563	6,735	5,175	3,068	14,978	2,541	942	281					
CENTRES AND SCHOOLS																			
Nova Scotia—																			
Halifax—N.S. Technical College.....				3	25		8	11		129	140	17		1					
New Glasgow—Training Centre.....	72			70	41	113		25		39	64	2		1					
Pictou—Training Centre.....				70	41	113		70	42		113			2					
Trenton—Training Centre.....														3					
Truro—R.C.A.F. Pre-entry.....														2					
TOTAL.....	72			73	25		49	219	42	168	429	19		9					
New Brunswick—																			
Campbellton High School.....		22		24				46		34	80			5					
Edmundston High School.....										28	28								
Fredericton R.C.A.F. Classes.....									56	56	56		29	3					
Fredericton High School.....								42	23	12	35			3					
Moncton R.C.A.F. School.....			42						68	68	42			11					
Newcastle High School.....										13	13			4					
Saint John Vocational.....			21					21	105	117	138	17	1						
Saint John R.C.A.F. Classes.....										5	105			12					
Woodstock Vocational.....											5								
TOTAL.....		22	87					109	252	209	570	17	55	35					
Quebec—																			
Cartierville Aircraft and R.C.A.F. Classes.....	147			18	17	38		147	409		556	8	37	22					
Chicoutimi Arts and Trades.....				38	38	18		18			38	2		32					
Grand Mere Arts and Trades.....				32	32	32		32		22	32	16		2					
Hull Technical.....				17	17	17		17			57	17		5					
Lachine Arts and Trades.....											17			2					

TABLE 2—WAR EMERGENCY TRAINING—MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942—Concluded

NUMBER IN TRAINING AT FEBRUARY 28th (Subject to Revision)										PLACEMENTS, ENLISTMENTS AND WITHDRAWALS FROM PRE-EMPLOYMENT AND R.C.A.F. CLASSES IN FEBRUARY				
Industrial Classes										Total in Training at Feb. 28	Placed in Em- ployment	Enlisted	Com- pleted Training but not com- pleted	Left before Training com- pleted
Part-time Classes for Employed Persons	Aircraft Production (Trade not specified)	Elec- tricity and Radio Mechanics	Ma- chine Shop	Sheet Metal Work	Weld- ing	Other Trades	Total in Industrial Classes	R.C.A.F. Classes	Navy and Army Classes					
Manitoba—														
St. Boniface Voc. School.....			78		23		101			5		21		
Winnipeg Daniel McIntyre.....							18							
Winnipeg Dom.-Prov. Voc.....			36	50			86	401	56	46	92	2	9	
Winnipeg Kelvin Tech.....								58						
Winnipeg La Verendrye School.....								95					1	
Winnipeg St. John's Tech.....									78					
Winnipeg 204 Princess St.....									25					
TOTAL.....			114	50	23		187	496	235	51	92	23	13	
Saskatchewan—														
Moose Jaw R.C.A.F. Classes.....								243			46		6	
Moose Jaw Tech. School.....	85		30			1	116			38	1		3	
Prince Albert Youth Training School.....	14													
Regina Ballour Tech.....	13		18				32			65			5	
Regina R.C.A.F. Classes.....							13			47		1	2	
Saskatoon Army Trades School.....							357				50		29	
Saskatoon Tech. Collegiate.....	20		38				58		140					
Saskatoon R.C.A.F. Classes.....								259		37	35		1	
TOTAL.....	132		86			1	219	859	140	187	137	1	55	
Alberta—														
Calgary D2H Airport.....														
Calgary Exhibits Building.....			31	1			32	98		12	16	5	6	
Calgary Inst. of Technology.....	26		61			1	88	84	135	46	24	9	8	
Calgary Mount Royal College.....								153	81		11		9	
Calgary Western Canada High.....									32					
Edmonton Glenora School.....									72					
Edmonton Oliver Building.....	12		21	16		1	1	120			23		2	
Edmonton 10104-114 Street.....	8		52		1	1	61	61		31	3	6	1	
Edmonton Technical School.....	37						37	121	106	2	10	14	5	
Lethbridge Technical School.....														
Medicine Hat Badminton Club Building.....	5		10		3	2	18		18		1		1	
TOTAL.....	88		175	17	4	17	301	679	444	132	106	34	40	
British Columbia—														
Nanaimo Thos. Hodgson Voc.....									42					
Prince Rupert Booth Memorial.....	96						66							
Vancouver Aircraft Sheet Metal.....			8				66							
Vancouver John Oliver High.....			21				21			94			27	
Vancouver King Edward High.....			28				28						1	

(Continued from Page 299)

who were placed, enlisted or who withdrew in February are also shown for each school.

An age classification of new trainees enrolled since April 1, 1941, and in February, 1942, is shown in Table 3. Veterans of the 1914-18 war and discharged men of the present war, who are given preference in the selection of trainees, are included in Table 3 but are also shown separately in the age classification given in Table 4.

Table 5 is a classification by main trade categories of enlisted men in training as Navy and Army tradesmen at the end of February.

The tables throughout apply only to training being given in technical and vocational schools and training centres under War Emergency Training arrangements and do not include training given in the regular evening classes referred to in a preceding paragraph, nor training given in industry.

Vancouver MacDonald Annex.....	80	88	1	113	42	25	190	148	39	523	51	9	1	14
Vancouver Technical.....								504	187	504		102		23
Vancouver R.C.A.F. Classes.....									11					
Vancouver 576 Seymour St.....									70					
Victoria Central Junior High.....														
Victoria High School.....				13			13			13				
Victoria Machinery Depot.....							64			64				
Victoria Yarrow's Ltd.....							105			105				
TOTAL.....	345							652	349	1,615	149	111	3	67

TABLE 3.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TRAINEES ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.
Nova Scotia.....	280	3	188	4	56	3	19	.....	8	.....	551	1
New Brunswick.....	152	29	206	30	82	10	18	1	3	1	461	7
Quebec.....	1,837	184	1,673	148	815	83	428	34	184	9	4,937	45
Ontario.....	6,359	741	5,793	718	2,822	319	1,410	149	509	53	16,893	1,98
Manitoba.....	135	41	215	46	148	41	94	18	41	11	633	15
Saskatchewan.....	187	33	370	57	166	13	100	8	32	1	855	11
Alberta.....	224	20	451	26	245	17	250	16	127	8	1,297	8
British Columbia.....	258	23	736	85	498	63	226	47	86	16	1,804	23
TOTAL.....	9,432	1,074	9,632	1,114	4,832	549	2,545	273	990	99	27,431	3,10

TABLE 4.—AGE CLASSIFICATION OF VETERANS OF 1914-18 WAR AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS OF PRESENT WAR ENROLLED IN PRE-EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FROM APRIL 1, 1941, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1942, AND IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1942.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION)

	Age 16 to 19		Age 20 to 29		Age 30 to 39		Age 40 to 49		Age 50 and over		Totals	
	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.	From April 1 1941 to Feb. 28 1942	In Feb.
Nova Scotia.....	3	.....	9	1	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	23	1
New Brunswick.....	16	3	66	14	13	2	49	1	2	1	104	21
Quebec.....	24	5	106	32	35	11	7	23	2	1	237	57
Ontario.....	81	4	266	28	103	4	312	14	88	1	800	51
Manitoba.....	7	1	98	28	50	21	55	7	29	6	239	63
Saskatchewan.....	14	2	87	10	27	4	154	1	13	1	195	18
Alberta.....	13	2	73	10	44	3	129	2	46	3	305	20
British Columbia.....	7	1	111	14	50	8	84	21	26	7	278	51
TOTAL.....	115	18	816	137	325	53	696	53	229	21	2,181	282

TABLE 5.—NUMBERS OF ENLISTED MEN IN TRAINING AS NAVY AND ARMY TRADESMEN BY TRADE CATEGORIES AS AT FEBRUARY 28, 1942

Province	Auto Mechanics	Driver Mechanics	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Clerks	Draughtsmen	Electricians and Radio Mechanics	Fitters and Artificers	Tin and Coppersmiths	Plumbers	Welders	Other Trades	Total
Nova Scotia.....	39	.....	.....	.....	39	18	19	36	.....	.....	17	.....	168
New Brunswick.....	62	.....	5	17	16	4	16	15	.....	.....	21	.....	209
Quebec.....	165	12	5	20	64	.....	38	52	.....	.....	33	(1) 53	404
Ontario.....	318	43	16	47	179	21	115	286	15	.....	33	(2) 81	1,119
Manitoba.....	45	27	29	32	41	.....	19	17	.....	9	4	(3) 25	235
Saskatchewan.....	62	.....	21	6	22	.....	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Alberta.....	112	21	13	51	32	.....	68	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
British Columbia.....	59	.....	11	60	57	.....	56	43	41	18	.....	(4) 32	349
TOTAL.....	862	103	100	235	450	43	341	574	69	27	75	191	3,068

(1) Cooks,

(2) Bricklayers 7, Cooks 57,

(3) Cooks,

(4) Concretors 11, Instrument Mechanics 21.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Pilotage Dues in British Columbia—Merchant Seamen Order—Hours in Alberta—Minimum Wages in Quebec and Alberta—Ontario Workmen's Compensation—Trade School Regulations in Quebec

WAR conditions have necessitated a revision of pilotage dues in British Columbia and a relaxation of the nine-hour day standard in Alberta for the rolling mill industry. There have been three amendments to the Merchant Seamen Order. Six Quebec minimum wage orders relating to the cotton textile industry, the match industry, waste materials, the canning industry, the dairy industry and taxi-cabs in Montreal and district have been renewed, and an amendment has been made in the Alberta minimum wage order relating to the hotel and restaurant industry. The coverage of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act has been extended to garage businesses, parking and used car lots and to those engaged in storing and dealing in motor vehicles and in the construction or operation of telephone lines irrespective of the number of workmen employed in these undertakings. The first regulations under the Quebec Trade-Schools Act have been issued.

Canada Merchant Seamen Order 1941

Three amendments have been made in this order, which was established by P.C. 2385, April 4, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 650), and which provides for the discipline of merchant seamen whose actions delay or are likely to delay the departure of a ship. Under it Committees of Investigation are set up to conduct preliminary examinations, and cases may then be referred to Boards of Inquiry which have power to impose punishment. P.C. 5088, July 10, 1941, extends the scope of the order to merchant ships of all countries except the United States, Japan and any other country which might be designated by the Governor in Council. Originally the order had covered merchant ships of Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Greece and any other country the Governor in Council might designate. P.C. 5088 also raised from 48 to 72 hours the time limit within which a seaman who has been removed from his ship by a Committee of Investigation must be brought before a Board of Inquiry—thus relieving a difficult administrative problem.

P.C. 81/6954, September 6, 1941, was also designed to remove an administrative difficulty. Under the original order, a Board could, among other things, order a detained seaman "released to his ship." The difficulty was, however, that the seaman's ship had

usually left port. The word "his" was therefore changed to "a".

P.C. 7891, October 11, 1941, specifies that the disciplinary provisions of the order apply to any seaman accommodated in a manning pool "who refuses to go to sea on a ship of his own nationality, or in any other ship to which he might be assigned, or who engages in activities likely to cause delay in the departure of any ship." The term "manning pool" refers to the seamen's manning pools set up under the authority of P.C. 14/3550, May 19, 1941, (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 957).

Canada Shipping Act

War conditions have given rise to an order gazetted January 10 increasing by a 25 per cent surcharge all pilotage dues in the Pilotage, District of British Columbia. By-law 5 of the District has also been amended to provide higher fixed rates for movage between certain specified points and for pilotage services in special cases. A pilot must be paid \$15 for attending a vessel while compasses are being adjusted. If attending a vessel on a trial trip, he is to receive \$50 for the first 12 hours, and \$5 an hour thereafter.

A new by-law has been substituted for No. 6. It makes rulings regarding the methods of computing mileage, draught, tonnage and detention charges. It also establishes a minimum tonnage charge of \$15, and sets a maximum of 5,000 tons on which tonnage charges may be computed. One and a half rates are required of vessels employing a pilot for only part of the calls and movages they make on any voyage in the district, but certain trips are excepted from this provision.

These regulations are in addition to certain adjustments made May 30, 1941, in the rates of this pilotage district under the War Measures Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 958). In case of conflict, the latter take precedence over regulations under the Canada Shipping Act.

Alberta Hours of Work Act

Because the rolling mill industry in Alberta is mainly engaged in supplying material for Dominion war contracts, a relaxation of the nine-hour day standard has been granted by the Board of Industrial Relations. The new regulation, gazetted and effective December 31, 1941, permits workers employed on a tonnage basis to work an 11-hour day.

Previously, workers of this class had been paid for an 11-hour day, but because they were granted rest periods of from 30 to 40 minutes between heats at least four times a day, actual working hours did not exceed nine. The new order permits the actual working hours to exceed nine but employees will not be required to be on shift on any one day for a greater period than 11 hours.

Alberta Minimum Wage Act

By an order of the Board of Industrial Relations gazetted February 28, hospitals and nursing homes have been removed from the list of undertakings to which Order 3 relating to women employed in the hotel and restaurant industry is applicable (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 555).

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

The coverage of this Act has been extended to two groups of undertakings formerly excluded under regulation 43 or excluded under regulations 45 and 46 if they employed less than six or four workmen. Regulation 113 gazetted November 15, 1941, and effective from January 1, 1942, bring workers employed in public garages, parking stations, parking lots and used car lots and undertaking storing and dealing in motor vehicles under Part I of the Act. They are assigned to class 11 of schedule 1 for purposes of assessment, but if they are carried on as a part of any industry in a different class, they are to be deemed part of that industry for purposes of the Act. Two previous regulations are amended to bring them into line with the new regulation. Public garages are removed from the list of industries wholly excluded from the operation of Part I under regulation 43. Regulation 46 is amended to bring within Part I automobile repair shops and garages operating independently of any industry under Schedule 1 when they employ less than four workmen.

Regulation 114 also gazetted November 15, and effective from January 1, 1942, brings under Part I all those engaged in the construction or operation of telephone lines or works by removing this group from the list of industries, undertakings in which are excluded under regulation 45 if they employ less than six workmen.

Quebec Minimum Wage Act

Six orders have been renewed. Two were gazetted January 31, two on March 7, and the others on January 10 and 17.

Order 8 dealing with the cotton textile industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 31) and Order 27 relating to the canning industry

(LABOUR GAZETTE, 1940, p. 123) have been renewed until February 1, 1943.

Order 10 relating to workers engaged in the pasteurization, manufacture, and distribution of dairy products in Montreal and district (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1097) and Order 13 concerning the match industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, p. 1099) have been extended until April 1, 1943.

Order 25 concerning waste materials (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1939, p. 301) is to remain in force until March 1, 1943.

Order 26-A relating to taxi-cabs and automobiles for hire in the city and district of Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1941, p. 435) is extended to December 1, 1942.

Quebec Trade-Schools Act

The first regulations issued under this Act which was proclaimed July 15, 1941, were gazetted March 7. They are embodied in two orders-in-council, one dated July 23, 1941, and an amending one of October 9, 1941. Similar legislation and regulations are now in force in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

The Act is declared applicable to all arts, trades or vocations connected with aviation, building and printing and to the trades of mechanic, blacksmith, boilermaker, stationary engineman, draughtsman, electrician, operator of internal combustion motors, telegraphist, solderer, rivetter, mason, tinker and tinsmith, turner, vulcanizer, shoemaker, hairdresser, barber, tailor, and cutting and sewing. It also applies to correspondence courses.

The regulations declare that trade schools must obtain the approval of the Provincial Secretary in regard to the competency of instructors, the efficiency of the teaching methods or apprenticeship system, the admission requirements, the duration of the course, the safety and suitability of the buildings and equipment used and the sanitary condition of the buildings.

Children under 16 may not be admitted to a trade school. The use of misleading advertising or promises leading pupils to believe that a position is assured them are forbidden. A school approved by the Provincial Secretary may advertise the fact only in these words, "school under permit only, pursuant to the Trade-Schools Act".

All trade schools are required by the Act to hold a permit from the Provincial Secretary. The regulations specify that applicants for permits must furnish particulars and documents regarding the name of the school, whether it is a new or an established one, the nature of its incorporation if any, addresses, experience and academic qualifications of all

staff both teaching and administrative, trades to be taught, school program, examinations, certificates, fees, references, contracts with pupils, means of subsistence and in particular whether the products or services of the school are to be sold to the public. The nature of the publicity planned by the school must be stated and a pledge given that no other form of advertising will be adopted without the approval of the Provincial Secretary. In general, the applicant is required to prove that the school is competently staffed, adequately equipped and prepared to give a suitable professional training in one or more

trades at reasonable rates. A fee of \$10 must accompany the application for a permit.

Before September 2 of each year, every trade school is required to file an annual report covering the school term ending June 30. The report must note changes in any of the particulars furnished when applying for a permit and must contain a complete statement on the term just ended including information as to the time devoted to the teaching of each trade, attendance statistics and examination results. A fee of \$2 must accompany the report.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Supreme Court of Canada Affirms Convictions in Shipping Container Combine Case—Alberta Court Allows Appeals of Accused in Tobacco Combine Case

THE Supreme Court of Canada on February 3 unanimously dismissed the appeals of all appellants in the case of *The King v. Container Materials Limited et al.*, and affirmed the majority judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal delivered on May 30, 1941, which declared seventeen companies manufacturing shipping containers, one incorporated trade association and one trade association officer guilty of offences in undue restraint of trade under Section 498 of the Criminal Code (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, pp. 642-646). The judgments dismissing the appeals, written by Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, and Hon. Mr. Justice Kerwin, are of significance as the most important contribution of the past decade dealing with interpretation of the laws against undue restriction of competition and monopolization of trade.

Proceedings against the convicted companies and individuals had been commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada following the report of the existence of a combine after investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. The accused were tried in Toronto by Mr. Justice Hope of the Supreme Court of Ontario sitting without a jury, who found all parties guilty of combining to restrain trade in contravention of Section 498 of the Criminal Code, and imposed fines totalling \$161,500 (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1940, pp. 986-990). J. C. McRuer, K.C., of Toronto, assisted by R. M. Fowler and J. L. McLennan, appeared for the Crown in the Supreme Court. Argument was heard from December 2 to 17, 1941.

Judgment of Chief Justice of Canada

Sir Lyman P. Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, stated that he was in agreement with indi-

cated conclusions of the majority of the Court of Appeal in respect of fact as well as in respect of law. His final summation, providing a brief outline of the class of offences condemned, follows in full.

"The enactment before us, I have no doubt, was passed for the protection of the specific public interest in free competition. That, in effect, I think, is the view expressed in *Weidman v. Shragge* in the judgments of the learned Chief Justice, of Mr. Justice Idington and Mr. Justice Anglin, as well as by myself. This protection is afforded by stamping with illegality agreements which, when carried into effect, prevent or lessen competition unduly and making such agreements punishable offences; and, as the enactment is aimed at protecting the public interest in free competition, it is from that point of view that the question must be considered whether or not the prevention or lessening agreed upon will be undue. Speaking broadly, the legislation is not aimed at protecting one party to the agreement against stipulations which may be oppressive and unfair as between him and the others; it is aimed at protecting the public interest in free competition. That is only another way of putting what was laid down in *Stinson-Reeb v. The King* (supra) which, it may be added, was intended to be in conformity with the decision in *Weidman v. Shragge*, as indicated in the passages quoted in the judgment.

"The lessening or prevention agreed upon will, in my opinion, be undue, within the meaning of the statute, if, when carried into effect, it will prejudice the public interest in free competition to a degree that the tribunal of fact finds to be undue, and an agreement to prevent or lessen competition to such an extent is, accordingly, an offence against Sec. 498 (d).

"The learned trial Judge, as well as the learned Justices of the Court of Appeal, directed their attention to the effect of the agreement from this point of view. The learned trial Judge observed that the agreement was 'to put free competition into a straight jacket'. Mr. Justice Masten said 'free competition was stifled'. The learned Chief Justice of Ontario says that 'the purpose of the agreement was to extinguish so far as

these manufacturers were concerned all competition in the barter and sale of those products in Canada just as completely as if Container Materials Limited had a monopoly of them'.

"The majority of the Court of Appeal rightly held, I think, that the aim of the parties to this agreement was to secure effective control of the market in Canada; it may be added that in this they were very largely successful. But the fact that such was the agreement affords in point of law a sufficient basis for a finding that the agreement was one which, if carried into effect, would gravely prejudice the public interest in free competition, and a conviction under Section 498 (d).

"With respect to the other points raised by the Appellants it is sufficient to say that I have had an opportunity of reading the judgment of my brother Kerwin and I fully concur with him as regards these points. The appeal should be dismissed."

Principles of general application, as stated in the judgment of Mr. Justice Kerwin, concurred in by Rinfret, Hudson and Taschereau, J.J., included the following:

"It was argued that it was not sufficient for the Crown to show an agreement or arrangement, the effect of which would be unduly to prevent or lessen competition, but that the agreement or arrangement must have been intended by the accused to have that effect. This is not the meaning of the enactment upon which the count was based. *Mens rea* is undoubtedly necessary but that requirement was met in these prosecutions when it was shown that the appellants intended to enter, and did enter, into the very arrangement found to exist."

"Under the decision in the Stinson-Reeb case, the public is entitled to the benefit of free competition except in so far as it may be interfered with by valid legislation, and any party to an arrangement, the direct object of which is to impose improper, inordinate, excessive or oppressive restrictions upon that competition, is guilty of an offence. A comparison between section 498 of the Code and section 498A (which was enacted subsequent to the decision in the Stinson-Reeb case) indicates that there has not been any change in the rule. Once an agreement is arrived at, whether anything be done to carry it out or not, the matter must be looked at in each case as a question of fact to be determined by the tribunal of fact upon a common sense view as to the direct object of the arrangement complained of. The evidence in these cases of what was done is merely better evidence of that object than would exist where no act in furtherance of the common design had been committed. So viewing the matter, there can be no question that not only was there some evidence upon which the trial judge could convict but the evidence was overwhelming that all the appellants at one time or another conspired, combined, agreed or arranged to prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of corrugated and solid fibre boxes or shipping containers, and that they conspired to do so unduly."

Wilson Boxes Limited, granted a new trial after being convicted and fined \$5,000 when tried with the other accused companies,

pleaded guilty on March 4, 1942, to the offence of combining to unduly prevent or lessen competition and was fined \$2,500 by Mr. Justice MacKay in Assize Court at the City of Toronto.

Proceedings in Tobacco Case

The convictions of twenty-six companies and nine individuals engaged in tobacco manufacturing or distribution on charges of breaches of section 32 of the Combines Investigation Act were set aside by the Alberta Court of Appeal in a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Ford on February 5. The appellants had been tried before a jury presided over by Mr. Justice S. J. Shepherd on charges laid under the Combines Investigation Act. This action had followed a stay of proceedings which had been entered by the Crown in 1940 in a trial in which all but two of the appellants had been charged with contravening Section 498 of the Criminal Code. (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1941, pp. 949-952.)

The principal ground on which the Appeal Court quashed the conviction of those appellants who had been charged previously under Section 498 of the Criminal Code was that section 28 of the Combines Investigation Act Amendment Act, 1935, constituted a bar to the proceedings. This section provides that "No person shall be charged with, tried for or convicted of any offence against this Act, by the same information, upon the same evidence or at the same time as he is charged with, tried for or convicted of an offence against section four hundred and ninety-eight of the Criminal Code."

The court in further review of the law indicated that a preliminary inquiry before a magistrate on the Combines Investigation Act charges should have been held. Additional grounds for allowing the appeals were held to justify allowing those of the two firms not previously charged under the Criminal Code and the granting of a new trial for these two firms. The principal one of these was indicated in the view of the Court to relate to the procedure under which the jury requested and were supplied with the transcript of the addresses of counsel, after they had returned to consider their verdict. The judgment also included opinions that the question of proof of the most important ingredient of the offence, that the combine had operated or was likely to operate to the detriment of the public, had not been adequately put to the jury by the Trial Judge, and that effect must be given to the objection that no warning was given as to the danger of acting upon the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices.

The judgment of Mr. Justice Ford was concurred in by Chief Justice Harvey, Mr. Justice Lunney and Mr. Justice Ewing. It was delivered after the death of Mr. Justice Clarke, the fifth member of the court, who sat on the hearing of the appeal. Application for a rehearing of the appeal and for an order staying entry of the appeal judgment was made by the Attorney General of Alberta on

the ground that judgment in these circumstances by the remaining four members of the court was not an effective determination of the issue. This application was dismissed on March 10 by the same four members of the court.

One convicted manufacturing company did not appeal from the verdict of the jury and the sentence imposed by the Trial Judge.

HOUSING OF WAR WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE problem of providing accommodation for workers engaged on war work away from their homes has been a matter of concern to the Ministry of Labour and National Service working in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. The need is particularly acute for three groups of workers. Dock labourers must be moved quickly from place to place as traffic has to be concentrated in different ports at different times. Accommodation for building workers is required wherever construction work is going on. Munitions workers create a special problem because of their large numbers and because the plants are often remote from populous centres. Evacuees, the armed forces, decentralized Government departments, private firms and people migrating from more dangerous areas compete with the industrial worker for available accommodation.

The problem has been dealt with according to the particular needs and circumstances of each area. In some places sufficient householders have offered accommodation to workers. In others the Government has requisitioned and reconditioned unoccupied dwellings for housing workers. In still others the Government has used its powers to prohibit the furnishing of accommodation to any one except those engaged in essential war work and has shifted evacuees away from factory areas. Where a munitions plant has been built in a rural area and sufficient houses are not available either for voluntary or compulsory billeting, hostels have been built or, as an alternative solution, employees continue to live at home but may be given an allowance to cover daily travelling expenses in excess of 3s. per week.

In June, 1940, the administration of the Factory Act was transferred from the Home Secretary to the Minister of Labour and National Service who announced on June 27:—

I have established a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, the membership of which was recently announced, to assist me in stimulating and developing to the fullest extent the health, safety and welfare arrangements inside the factory, and the billeting, feeding and welfare arrangements outside the factory in order

to help in maintaining maximum output. I have also established in the Ministry a Factory and Welfare Department, of which the Factory Department transferred from the Home Office forms a part, for the purpose of carrying out the new duties imposed upon me. Divisional and local welfare officers to deal more particularly with welfare arrangements outside the factory are being appointed. The local welfare officers will be attached to the local Labour Supply Committees and will act in co-operation with the local authorities and the various local voluntary organizations. I am glad to say that I have obtained the co-operation of the national voluntary organizations, who have agreed to set up a Central Consultative Committee for this purpose.

Voluntary Co-operation

In securing accommodation for workers the policy of the Government at first was to rely on voluntary co-operation from householders. In areas to which war workers were to be transferred local authorities at the request of the Ministry of Health listed available lodgings and deposited the list with the local employment officer who directed workers to suitable lodgings. Rates for accommodation were determined by private arrangements between lodgers and landladies. In some areas the Ministry of Health paid the salary of a full-time organizing officer and staff appointed by the local authority to deal with the housing problem.

Compulsory Billeting

Where insufficient accommodation was offered on a voluntary basis, the Government resorted to compulsory billeting for such persons as agricultural and industrial workers, soldiers and evacuees. This scheme was authorized by Defence Regulation 22 passed early in the war under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act. This regulation empowers the Minister of Health to appoint billeting officers with authority to serve billeting notices on householders requiring them to provide accommodation. Failure to comply with a billeting notice makes the householder liable to a fine up to £50 or to imprisonment up to 3 months or to both. Tribunals to hear complaints in regard to

billeting notices may be set up where necessary.

Billeting powers are usually delegated by the Minister of Health to the local authorities who appoint billeting officers and enlist the co-operation of voluntary organizations in making an inventory of accommodation. By August, 1941, 150 areas had received compulsory billeting powers. Lists of billets are kept at the local employment offices, many of which now have reception committees often drawn from voluntary organizations. Members of these committees meet trains and direct new arrivals to their billets. Compulsory billeting arrangements have been made mainly for individual war workers but in some cases are extended to include their wives and families.

Householders served with a billeting notice are required to provide lodging only. They are encouraged to supply one or two meals a day if possible. The Ministry of Health pays each householder 5s. a week through the local post office for each billet and deducts this amount from the worker's salary. If meals are provided, the lodger and the landlady arrange their own terms for the board.

Hostels

Where compulsory billeting is not feasible either due to lack of houses or because local authorities were unable to cope with the administrative problem, the Government has sanctioned the building of hostels. In view of the urgent need for accommodation and the scarcity of building labour and materials the Government permits the erection of hostels only when other means of accommodating workers have failed.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings erects the hostels, but where possible the management is delegated to voluntary organizations such as the Co-operative Holidays Association, the Holiday Fellowship Committee and the Y.W.C.A. Last June the Minister of Labour and National Service set up the National Service Hostels Corporation Ltd. to control the hostels either through approved agents or by direct management. The Minister has also appointed an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the government departments concerned with production, employers and trade unions which he consults on hostel matters. A special Board of Management supervises thirty-five hostels built for land workers. Hostels for employees of Royal Ordnance factories are directly controlled by the Ministry of Supply.

The standard pattern for the hostels is a three-wing structure with one wing containing dormitories, a second containing welfare

facilities such as dining room, recreation hall, kitchen, sick-room, etc. and a connecting wing with washing facilities. This standard unit accommodates approximately 50 workers and can be duplicated any number of times so that some hostels are made up of 20 such units and house as many as 1,400 workers. Usually the hostels are delivered to sites in pre-fabricated units and assembled on concrete foundations already prepared. They are made of a variety of materials to avoid a drain on any one kind.

Rates at one hostel where the workers' earnings averaged 3 guineas a week were 26s. a week. This covered three meals and use of all the welfare facilities. Meals were served at all hours to accommodate shift workers and rooms were allotted so that all those in the same shift slept in the same dormitory. Recreational activities were organized by the managers of the hostel. Each unit was staffed with a matron and a woman steward to look after the welfare of the residents.

About 150 hostels for single workers and quarters for married workers have been or are being built, and were expected to provide accommodation for 60,000 single workers and 7,000 married workers by the end of 1941. Hostels have not proved as popular with the workers as was expected by their promoters. Reluctance to live away from home or to move away from a familiar neighbourhood has prevented many workers from choosing hostel life in preference to daily commuting between distant points. Some have found living at home cheaper, especially if they can obtain daily travel subsidies.

Joint Production Committees for Royal Ordnance Factories in Great Britain

The Director General of Ordnance Factories has announced that joint production consultative and advisory committees are to be established in all ordnance factories. Existing trade union arrangements will continue but machinery is being set up so that the workers can put forward grievances and suggestions through elected committees. The trade unions will supervise the election of the workers' representatives and there is to be a central joint council under the chairmanship of the Director General at which all matters affecting Royal Ordnance Factories may be discussed. On the draft constitution of the committees, the Director General has been consulting with the trade unions. It is expected that regular meetings of these joint bodies will assure a maximum amount of co-operation in the munitions industry.

AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION MACHINERY DURING THE WAR

THE principle which has prevailed in Australia for the settlement of industrial disputes is compulsory arbitration. In the federal field, the machinery is set up under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1904-34, and consists of a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and certain ancillary machinery. There has been a tendency, especially since 1929, to lay less stress on compulsion and to elaborate the supplementary conciliation features. Some difficulty has been encountered in the fact that the scope of the Commonwealth Court is limited by the constitution to "industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State", though this limitation has declined in importance with the growth of industry.

The need for speed in adjusting grievances became imperative after the outbreak of war, and the Government used its special war powers to pass the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations on December 16, 1940. They were amended on February 10, March 5, and December 16, 1941. These regulations (which were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, 1941, p. 143) removed limitations on the scope and procedure of the Court. Intra-state disputes have been brought within the scope of the Court; employers and employees are required to notify the Registrar or a Deputy Registrar appointed under the Act of any situation which might lead to an interruption of work, and even if an open dispute does not exist the Court may determine the matter or have a Conciliation Commissioner or Board of Reference do so, and, moreover, under the amendment of December 16, 1941, the Secretary of the recently created Department of Labour and National Service must also be notified, and if the Court, a Conciliation Commissioner or a Board of Reference has not already commenced hearings, the Minister may direct a Conciliation Commissioner to determine the matter forthwith; the Court may make any terms of an award a common rule for the whole industry (the section of the Act which purported to give this power was declared *ultra vires* in 1911); an award is no longer invalidated if it contains provisions relating to matters not within the ambit of the dispute, if the proceedings have been conducted other than by conciliation or arbitration or if legal formalities have not been adhered to; additional Conciliation Commissioners have been appointed and their powers extended; and it is no longer necessary for an award

to be made before a Board of Reference can be appointed (under the Act, the Court, after it has made an award, may appoint a Board to deal with future questions which might arise).

The most serious industrial trouble has been in the coal mining industry, where unrest has continued from the years before the war. The difficulty has persisted in spite of the continuous efforts of the Court and of the appointment of additional district Reference Boards, and as a result the Government has established special machinery for the industry.

This machinery was set up under the National Security (Coal Mining Industry Employment) Regulations of February 20, 1941 (amended July 10 and September 3), and consists of a Central Reference Board and Local Reference Boards. The Central Board decides all disputes referred to it as well as all matters arising out of existing awards of the Court, and it has all the powers which the Court possesses in regard to disputes in other industries. It is, however, independent of the Court except that its chairman is a Judge of the Court. In addition to the chairman its members include a special representative of employers and employees respectively, and other employer and employee representatives selected by the chairman. It acts according to equity and without regard to technicalities or legal forms. The Local Boards are established by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Central Board, and they consist of a chairman and two or three representatives each of employers and employees. There is an appeal to the Central Board from a decision of a Local Board, but otherwise no award of either the Central or a Local Board can be challenged in any court.

At the same time, the power given to the Minister of Labour and National Service by the amendment of December 16, 1941, in the Industrial Peace Regulations to direct a Conciliation Commissioner to deal with an incipient dispute, applies also to the coal mining industry. Under the amendment, moreover, any award regarding coal mining which has been or may be made by such a Commissioner may not be varied or set aside, and no inconsistent award may be given by any tribunal except after a reference made with the consent of the Minister. This ensures that the settlement of a recent dispute regarding annual leave, which was made by a Conciliation Commissioner, will not be disturbed.

ACTIVITIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

Unemployment Insurance and Man-Power Inventory—First Unemployment Insurance Benefit Paid—Report of Claims for Unemployment Insurance—Report of Employment and Claims Offices— Employment conditions at the end of February

INSURANCE books issued to thousands of Canadian workers on July 1, 1941, must be turned in with the close of the fiscal year on March 31, 1942. New books will be issued to all insured workers.

In connection with the issuance of new books it is necessary to conduct a re-registration of insured workers so as to revise the records of the Commission and keep them up to date.

In addition to this re-registration of insured workers, the Unemployment Insurance Commission has been entrusted by the Minister of Labour with the task of registering workers, whether insurable or not, for a man-power inventory. This man-power inventory is designed to give the Government a clear idea of Canada's man-power with a view to the development and prosecution of essential war industry on the most effective basis.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission is in a particularly advantageous position to help in such an inventory. Through its 100 Employment and Claims Offices scattered across the Dominion, it is in contact with employers and workers. It is proposed to make the inventory as complete and as effective as possible. It is part of Canada's War effort.

First Unemployment Insurance Benefit Paid

The first unemployment insurance benefit cheque ever issued in Canada was paid to Andrew Stuart Dart, 20-year old, Winnipeg resident. Mr. Dart was formerly employed in a Winnipeg Theatre.

A feature of the benefit aspect of the unemployment insurance plan has been the small number of claims received up to date. At the end of February only \$1,843.38 had been paid in benefits.

This indicates the importance as well as the advisability of having started Unemployment Insurance in Canada during a period of high employment, when claims upon the Unemployment Insurance Fund are few. In this way the Fund will have an opportunity to grow, and will be all the more adequate to meet future claims should a period of unemployment occur.

Report of Claims for Unemployment Insurance Benefit

Application for insurance benefit is filed at the nearest local Employment and Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Claimants located in a centre where there is no Employment and Claims Office file their claims either by mail, or with a special representative.

After applications for benefit are filed at local Employment and Claims Offices, they are forwarded to the respective Regional or District Offices for adjudication of the claim. At the Regional or District Office, the Insurance Officer either allows the claim, declares the claim not allowable or disallows the claim. Up to and including February 28, the nine Insurance Officers located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, North Bay, Toronto, Montreal and Moncton had received 862 claims for adjudication. Of these 862 claimants, 792 had their claims allowed, 64 claimants were either disqualified, or had their claims declared to be not allowable. In addition, 6 claims were pending decision.

The total number of benefit cheques issued as at February 28, 1942, was 254, and the total amount paid out in unemployment insurance benefits as at that date was \$1,843.38.

Insurance Registration

Reports from the district offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission show that 151,401 employers have registered throughout Canada, and that they have requisitioned 2,981,847 insurance books for their employees.

A progress report of registration of employers and employees on February 28, 1942 contained the following figures:—

Region	Employers Registered	Books Requisitioned
British Columbia....	12,821	237,036
Prairie	30,000	417,000
Ontario	57,881	1,214,366
Quebec	39,199	881,671
Maritimes	11,500	231,774
	151,401	2,981,847

Unemployment Insurance Fund

On February 28, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Fund had received a total of \$34,467,516.39 from contributions made since the beginning of July 1, 1941, when the Unemployment Insurance Act went into effect. Employer and Employee contributions were made by bulk payment, meter credits and the purchase of Unemployment Insurance stamps. The Dominion Government adds its share of 20 per cent to the total employer and employee contributions.

Statement of Receipts to February 28, 1942

Unemployment Insurance Stamps.	\$17,417,238 99
Meter Credits.....	5,201,532 79
Bulk Payments.....	5,911,870 73
Government Contribution.....	5,703,012 71
Interest on Investments.....	233,700 00
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	114 65
Refunds from Inspectors.....	46 52

Total Receipts..... \$34,467,516 39

Up to February 28, 1942, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, with the authorization of the Investment Committee, has invested \$33,135,990.33 in bonds of the Dominion of Canada.

Report of Employment and Claims Offices for January, 1942

Records of the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month of January, 1942, showed a decline of nearly 43 per cent in the average daily placements when compared with those of December, 1941. This adverse change was mainly due to reduced placements in the Province of Quebec. The December records included reports both from the Provincial employment offices, as well as those recently opened by the Commission, whereas January figures covered the activities of the latter class only. A decline of 38 per cent also was shown from the number reported by employment offices in January a year ago. Under the December comparison, a very heavy decrease was shown in services, followed likewise by substantial losses in logging, construction and manufacturing, smaller reductions, too, being reported in transportation, trade and farming. The only divisions to record gains were finance and mining and these were very small. When compared with January a year ago, placements in services and construction were much fewer, while logging and farming also showed appreciable reductions; however, a moderate increase was registered in manufacturing and nominal gains in transportation, trade, finance and mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1940, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at employment offices throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during January, 1942, standing at 53.4 and 43.4, respectively, as compared with

74.4 and 65.4 in December, 1941 and with 59.4 and 56.7 in January a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Commission throughout Canada during January, 1942, was 1,033, as compared with 1,661 during the preceding month and with 1,462 in January a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,933, in comparison with 2,232 in December, 1941 and with 3,169 during January last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Commission during January, 1942 was 839, of which 548 were in regular employment and 291 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,460 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,346 daily, consisting of 857 placements in regular and 489 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1942, the offices of the Commission referred 23,331 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 21,801 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,241, of which 10,816 were male and 3,425 were female, while placements in casual work totalled 7,560. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 16,242 for men and 10,581 for women, a total of 26,823, while applications for work numbered 50,250, of which 34,805 were from men and 15,445 from women. Reports for December, 1941 showed 43,181 positions available, 58,020 applications made and 37,943 placements effected, while in January, 1941, there were recorded 37,983 vacancies, 82,392 applications for work and 34,990 placements in regular and casual employment.

number recorded during January, 1941. Very heavy declines in placements from January last year were reported in services, logging and construction, followed by others of smaller proportions in manufacturing, trade and transportation, changes in other groups being small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were:—services 434; construction 246 and manufacturing 153. Regular placements numbered 496 of men and 277 of women.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as shown by orders listed at Employment and Claims Offices in Ontario during January, was nearly 20 per cents lower than in December, 1941 and 10 per cent below that of the corresponding month a year ago. Placements, too, showed a decrease of over 14 per cent from those reported during the previous month and also from January last year. Marked reductions in placements from January, 1941, were recorded in construction, services and agriculture, as well as a minor loss in logging, these declines being partly offset by a pronounced increase in manufacturing, augmented by smaller gains in transportation, trade and finance. Placements by industrial divisions included:—manufacturing 2,732; services 3,540; logging 1,349; construction 1,066; trade 458; transportation 272 and agriculture 166. There were 4,670 men and 1,762 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Employment Offices in Manitoba were notified in January of nearly 23 per cent fewer vacancies than in the previous month, but 48 per cent more than in January a year ago. Placements were over 5 per cent better than in December and nearly 8 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1941. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with January last year, the most important changes were gains in logging and manufacturing and losses in construction and agriculture. Improvement, although smaller in volume, also was shown in trade, services, mining and transportation. Industrial groups in which the majority of placements were effected were:—logging 1,026; services 764; manufacturing 261; construction 176 and trade 112. Regular placements numbered 1,608 of men and 241 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

During January, vacancies offered through Employment and Claims Offices in Saskatchewan were almost 13 per cent fewer than in December, but showed only a fractional loss

from January, 1941. Placements were 47 per cent below those of the previous month, but recorded a nominal increase over the corresponding period last year. Important changes in placements, when compared with January, 1941, consisted of a gain in logging and declines in services and agriculture. Small increases only were reported in all other groups. Industries in which employment was found for 100 workers or over included:—services 545; logging 282; construction 142 and agriculture 100. There were 566 men and 260 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in Alberta during January, were 10 per cent below those of December, 1941, but nearly 16 per cent better than those of January last year. Placements were almost 15 per cent fewer than in the previous month, but only fractionally less than the corresponding period of 1941. Except for a moderate gain in logging and a reduction of similar proportions in agriculture, changes in other groups were small and consisted of increases in transportation, mining, trade and construction and losses in services and manufacturing. The majority of placements recorded during the month were in the following industries:—logging 688; services 525; agriculture 191 and construction 110. During the month 1,133 men and 271 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders received at Employment and Claims Offices in British Columbia during January called for 36 per cent fewer workers than in the previous month and nearly 22 per cent fewer than in January, 1941. There was also a decrease in placements of 40 per cent from December and of 32 per cent from the corresponding month a year ago. In comparison with January last year, marked reductions in placements occurred in services and construction, minor changes being recorded in all other groups, including small gains in trade, logging and transportation, and slight losses in agriculture and manufacturing. Placements by industrial groups numbered:—services 1,076; construction 621; manufacturing 415 and trade 105. There were 1,105 men and 428 women placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1942, the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission effected 14,241 placements in regular employment. Of these, 2,252 were of persons

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Unplaced end of period	Regular placements same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Prince Edward Is.								
Charlottetown	15	3	112	10	7	2	123	
	15	3	112	10	7	2	123	
Nova Scotia								
Amherst	2,803	267	3,372	2,711	1,240	1,465	952	1,783
Halifax	18	0	23	18	8	10	7	
Kentville	1,102	184	1,242	1,054	216	837	178	43
New Glasgow	260	51	262	236	30	206	86	12
Sydney	738	26	802	716	473	241	174	1,029
Yarmouth	590	5	884	593	419	171	358	193
	95	1	159	94	94	0	149	
New Brunswick								
Chatham	706	94	887	546	177	362	359	329
Moncton	93	0	116	93	10	83	33	11
Saint John	361	63	436	257	97	154	192	242
	252	31	335	196	70	125	134	76
Quebec								
Chicoutimi	2,870	2,362	6,237	1,458	773	221	5,464	6,470
Granby	1,372	1,287	339	249	154	7	193	904
Hull	36	34	125	25	13	0	140	
Levis	60	22	338	40	37	0	273	
Montreal	0	0	123	0	0	0	132	628
Quebec	504	361	2,443	399	109	124	2,284	1,575
Rouyn	147	95	1,394	95	40	0	1,400	650
St. Jerome	90	18	148	66	57	9	81	564
Sherbrooke	11	8	9	4	3	0	6	
Theftord Mines	418	134	630	408	242	81	340	315
Three Rivers	123	388	237	81	34	0	215	211
Valleyfield	79	0	333	79	79	0	316	968
Val d'Or	25	12	75	10	3	0	43	
Verdun	3	1	8	2	2	0	6	504
	2	2	35	0	0	0	35	86
Ontario								
Barrie	11,198	2,933	22,348	10,303	6,432	3,324	14,001	7,036
Belleville	40	0	100	62	61	0	38	93
Brantford	95	0	246	95	59	36	191	129
Chatham	108	30	421	88	58	30	404	125
Cornwall	154	27	161	122	78	46	139	69
Fort Frances	15	2	89	15	11	4	74	
Fort William	6	4	15	3	2	0	17	
Galt	273	95	415	242	180	58	180	237
Guelph	182	14	242	227	154	10	87	97
Hamilton	195	63	511	138	132	3	548	106
Kenora	913	169	1,567	743	281	437	852	316
Kingston	26	3	72	25	18	7	64	48
Kitchener	334	35	499	278	233	45	250	261
Lindsay	428	2	609	433	328	104	187	109
London	89	0	203	88	73	15	179	68
New Toronto	490	139	962	447	160	198	684	318
Niagara Falls	81	62	273	76	32	42	214	68
North Bay	264	41	525	185	125	42	457	439
Orillia	228	132	439	300	264	41	244	278
Oshawa	155	69	199	80	67	2	117	
Ottawa	790	8	1,109	664	476	188	516	89
Owen Sound	655	252	1,474	457	156	263	1,021	399
Pembroke	77	0	208	102	62	40	128	33
Peterborough	121	0	333	121	103	18	217	254
Port Arthur	201	176	459	175	148	28	472	75
St. Catharines	706	20	748	716	704	12	117	674
St. Thomas	348	55	695	415	205	105	420	150
Sarnia	106	32	154	78	34	34	84	177
Sault Ste. Marie	188	14	495	195	121	74	335	104
Simcoe	362	33	416	251	172	62	189	159
Stratford	67	23	76	44	43	1	48	34
Sudbury	136	102	283	98	61	31	139	81
Timmins	298	160	355	227	172	18	165	284
Toronto	350	915	850	396	287	109	434	432
Welland	1,019	65	4,908	1,872	796	1,062	3,253	872
Windsor	210	115	500	264	186	6	360	93
Woodstock	432	57	1,396	424	266	120	978	303
	157	19	341	157	124	33	199	172
Manitoba								
Brandon	3,213	801	5,828	2,668	1,849	656	3,635	1,716
Dauphin	182	40	305	181	133	45	220	100
Flin Flon	217	3	162	130	116	14	39	208
Portage la Prairie	5	0	9	5	1	0	8	
Winnipeg	40	16	39	24	23	0	16	39
	2,769	742	5,313	2,328	1,576	597	3,352	1,369
Saskatchewan								
Estevan	1,286	372	2,277	1,225	826	387	1,350	737
Moose Jaw	43	41	32	24	24	0	27	8
North Battleford	169	54	203	143	66	62	78	139
	31	7	60	29	31	2	35	9

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND CLAIMS OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1942
(Concluded)

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un- placed end of period	Regular place- ments same period 1941
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan—Con.								
Prince Albert.....	184	87	224	189	99	66	78	73
Regina.....	248	12	733	291	193	97	475	233
Saskatoon.....	244	92	610	235	182	53	400	119
Swift Current.....	67	43	69	55	37	18	185	41
Weyburn.....	118	13	125	115	77	38	9	56
Yorkton.....	182	23	221	144	117	51	63	59
Alberta	1,975	236	3,128	1,961	1,404	285	1,872	1,466
Calgary.....	858	159	1,573	861	486	176	1,121	407
Drumheller.....	4	3	16	1	1	.....	14	9
Edmonton.....	920	28	1,163	912	804	81	452	900
Lethbridge.....	111	38	188	94	56	13	142	75
Medicine Hat.....	82	8	188	103	67	15	143	75
British Columbia	2,757	408	6,061	2,449	1,533	858	4,174	1,284
Kamloops.....	79	0	133	79	62	17	62	56
Kelowna.....	12	5	66	25	4	1	64	.....
Nanaimo.....	93	3	253	82	69	11	163	126
Nelson.....	37	9	90	19	28	1	81	5
New Westminster.....	117	26	272	126	73	23	360	62
Prince Rupert.....	329	10	401	309	293	12	71	71
Vancouver.....	1,072	355	3,314	841	459	373	2,727	390
Victoria.....	1,018	0	1,532	968	547	420	646	574
Canada	26,823	7,476	50,250	23,331	14,241	7,560	31,930	*22,283
Men.....	16,242	5,310	34,805	14,061	10,816	2,705	23,805	16,693
Women.....	10,581	2,166	15,445	9,270	3,425	4,855	8,125	5,590

* 1,463 placements effected by offices now closed.

to whom was granted the reduced transportation rate, 763 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 1,489 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the employment offices who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In the Province of Quebec, there were issued 3 certificates at the reduced rate to carpenters travelling from Rouyn to Chicoutimi. The movement in Ontario was wholly provincial and consisted of 552 persons. To points within the same zone as the despatching office, Fort William was responsible for 51 bushmen, 13 teamsters, 3 cooks, 2 sawmill labourers, one cookee, one camp clerk and one watchman; Port Arthur for 257 bushmen, 48 teamsters, 20 cookees, 19 carpenters, 11 barn builders, 14 cooks, 5 axemen, 4 foremen, 4 barn bosses, 3 truck drivers, 3 tractor operators, 2 watchmen, 2 blacksmiths, one scaler, one clerk, one assistant mechanic, one hotel general and 30 labourers for the Hydro Electric; and Sudbury for 24 bushmen, one millhand and one cook. In addition, North Bay sent to Timmins 7 bushmen, 3 cooks, one clerk, one teamster; to Sudbury 4 bushmen; and to Toronto one powder man; Pembroke transferred to Port Arthur 8 carpenters, and to

Welland 1 millwright; while London directed to Timmins 2 teamsters. Manitoba Offices assisted in the transferral of 1,041 workers of whom 14 were provincial and 1,027 were inter-provincial. Of the former, Dauphin shipped to points within its own zone 4 bushmen, and Winnipeg forwarded 6 bushmen and 2 farm hands; the remaining men journeying to provincial points being one electrician and one cook proceeding from Winnipeg to Flin Flon. The interprovincial movement was to Ontario and Saskatchewan and emanated from Winnipeg, 18 bushmen going to Yorkton and the following to Port Arthur:—917 bushmen, 31 teamsters, 24 cookees, 6 oilers, 8 cooks, 5 miners, 4 chore boys, 3 mechanics, 2 shovel operators, 2 dragline operators, 2 blacksmiths, one steam engineer, one mucker, one machine helper, one clerk and one construction foreman. Vouchers in Saskatchewan for reduced fare were granted to 8 persons destined for provincial employment and 432 for inter-provincial. Of the first-named, Saskatoon sent to points within its own territory 4 bushmen and one sawmill hand and Prince Albert 3 sawmill hands. Interprovincially, Prince Albert consigned to Sault Ste. Marie 31 bushmen, to Edmonton 3 bushmen and to Flin Flon 3 sawyers and one bushman. Regina forwarded to Port Arthur 267 bushmen and to Winnipeg 29 bushmen, and Saskatoon despatched to Dauphin 17 bush-

men and to Sault Ste. Marie 81 bushmen. Alberta certificates were 215 in number, 185 provincial and 30 interprovincial, all of the persons so transferred being sent from Edmonton as follows:—to points within its territory,—144 bushmen, 7 miners, 7 teamsters, 4 cooks, 4 cookees, 4 mine labourers, 2 carpenters, 2 truck drivers, 2 saw filers, 2 housekeepers, one accountant, one welder, one sawyer, one cat man (oil refinery) one lumber handler, one millhand, and one pipe fitter; to Prince Rupert 20 bushmen, 5 painters, 4 sawyers, and to Vancouver, one

bushman. In British Columbia only one person took advantage of the reduced fare—farm hand proceeding from Vancouver to a point within the territory covered by that office.

Of the 2,252 workers who profited by the reduced transportation rate during January 1,739 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 498 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Employment Conditions at the End of February

Placement activities as reported by Employment and Claims Offices during the month of January, 1942, together with statistical summaries for that period, are covered by an earlier section of this report. Later reports received from these offices indicate that conditions at the end of February were as follows:—

Farming operations in the Maritime Provinces were confined chiefly to chores, pruning and odd jobs. Unfavourable road conditions resulting from heavy storms interfered with marketing in some areas. Fishermen not engaged in fishing operations were busy building traps and repairing buildings. Boats were being made ready for herring fishing. In Nova Scotia, logging activities were confined chiefly to chopping, there being few applicants for this work. Lumbermen in New Brunswick reported that great progress was made during the past two months and that a great scale of logs and pulpwood had been yarded during the winter. The lumber scale will exceed that of former years. Portable saw mills were working overtime in green woods. In northern New Brunswick, large quantities of spoolwood were being manufactured. Coal mining continued steady. All manufacturing plants, except canneries and evaporators, operated full time. Construction projects progressed favourably but little new work was begun. Freight traffic continued to be very heavy, while passenger traffic by rail was also heavy and bus traffic showed an increase where road conditions had improved. Quite a large number of women were placed in casual employment but only a small number were placed in regular employment.

There was more demand for experienced farm hands in Ontario with few experienced men applying. In most areas, winter rates prevailed but in other areas higher wages were offered. Farmers in some areas were becoming anxious concerning the likelihood of obtaining help when spring work opened. In the northern section of the Province, logging

operations were reduced considerably and while no lay-offs of any consequence had taken place, logging operations will soon taper off in accordance with seasonal conditions. Men involved in displacements from logging were being absorbed in the log haul, despite their lack of experience. In the northwestern portion of the Province, logging operations had reached a seasonal peak and the demand for experienced loaders, cutters and teamsters exceeded the supply. Mining was steady with some demand for experienced underground miners, few qualified applicants being available. Manufacturing concerns, with but few exceptions, were very busy. Delay in deliveries of essential materials was reported in a few cases. Iron and steel, textile plants, moulding shops, lumber mills and paper mills were busy, operations in two shifts and three shifts being reported from many centres. The shortage of skilled tradesmen in the metal trades continued. Some offices reported difficulty in placing men over fifty years of age while, in employment for women, one large centre reported that employment was largely restricted to single women between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. In the automobile industry and in subsidiary plants, the shift to war production was occasioning some dislocations but adjustments were being made rapidly. Construction was, in general, rather quiet although some offices reported extensive additions to large plants. Favourable progress was reported on projects underway while repair work provided intermittent employment for tradesmen in many centres. Owing to the continued scarcity of domestic workers, numerous orders remained unfilled. Many day workers were placed in casual employment.

In the Prairie Provinces, there was a rising demand for farm workers, with few applicants available. Many farmers were enquiring concerning wages for spring work while applicants were reluctant to accept farm employment and were holding back preferring construction or factory work. The demand for

pushmen remained fairly steady, there still being a considerable number of unfilled orders. Placements continued to be made but other applicants refused to go to the woods so late in the season. Coal mining had slackened off, a number of mines working only three or four days a week but no heavy lay-offs were expected. Manufacturing remained steady, supply of workers being sufficient to meet the demand. There was little activity in the construction industry. Some workmen were laid off at an airport project while waiting for delivery of materials. Cold weather slowed down construction on a dam project. There was little highway work. Railways reported freight, express and passenger service as being good. Air transportation also was good. Trade, in general, remained steady. A few farm implement firms laid off a number of employees pending spring buying. A few men's clothing firms reported difficulty in obtaining stock. There was an increase in the demand for domestics and housekeepers from rural areas and many orders for domestics in the cities remained unfilled. There was also an increased demand for day workers with sufficient supply available at most points. Shortage of teachers was reported in Saskatchewan.

Applicants for farm work in British Columbia were rather scarce. Improved weather conditions caused an increase in demand. Higher wages offered facilitated a number of placements. The 1941 wrapped apple stock was diminishing fast and cold storage stock will soon be cleared. Logging operations in Vancouver area were nearing capacity, orders being easily filled. There was no special demand for loggers in most areas although placements were still being made. Minor labour difficulties were reported. Reforestation camps absorbed a few men. Saw mills were fairly active. Mines were working full time and a few orders for skilled miners were unfilled. Manufacturing plants, in general, operated on full time. Some difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient number of stationary engineers to meet the need. Requirements of the construction industry for skilled tradesmen and labourers were readily met, there being some surplus of applicants. Four 10,000 ton freighters were launched from British Columbia shipyards. The demand for skilled shipyard tradesmen remained brisk. Some satisfactory placements were effected. Sufficient unskilled labour was available. Longshoring was dull. Experienced household workers were very scarce.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Industrial Situation as Indicated in Reports of Employers, Trade Unions and Value of Building Permits

[N view of the transference of the functions of the Employment Service of Canada to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, information formerly presented in this article concerning applications, vacancies and placements made by the offices of the Employment Service will now be found in the preceding article entitled "Activities of Unemployment Insurance Commission", under the heading "Report of Employment and Claims Offices for January, 1942". In this section information is given concerning the number of applications for work, existing vacancies and the number of placements made through the Employment and Claims Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The latest available information concerning the employment situation in Canada is also given in another section, under the heading "Employment Conditions at the end of February". The accompanying information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns

being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting January 1, was 12,833, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,657,990, compared with 1,688,298 (revised) in the preceding month.

The Department of Labour receives reports from the local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 2,116 having an aggregate membership of 323,598 persons, 4.3 per cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

Recorded in the concluding section of this article and indicative of the employment situation in the building trades are the detailed statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics each month showing the value of building permits granted and the value of building materials.

During January the total value of building permits granted in 54 of the larger municipalities was \$4,229,027 compared with a total

of \$3,569,557 (revised) the value of building permits granted in 52 municipalities during January, 1941.

The Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1942, as Reported by Employers

In accordance with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920, there was a decline in industrial employment at January 1, 1942. The loss, as usual, resulted from the completion or suspension of work in the outdoor industries, and from the closing of establishments over the holidays and for inventories and repairs. It was, however, on a scale decidedly below normal, the number of persons laid off and the percentage decline being the smallest on record for the beginning of January.

The 12,833 employers furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,657,990, as compared with 1,688,298 at December 1, 1941. This was a reduction of 30,308 men and women, or 1.8 per cent. The latter figure constitutes only from a quarter to a third of the average percentage loss indicated at January 1 in the years 1921-1941. In this period, the contraction at the beginning of January has ranged from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, averaging 6.6 per cent.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index stood at 165.8 at January 1, as compared with 168.8 in the preceding month; the latest figure was exceeded only by those of December 1 and November 1, 1941, being 23.5 per cent higher than the index of 134.2 at January 1 of last year, previously the maximum for January.

Since the shrinkage at the opening of 1942 was decidedly below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 164.8 at December 1, 1941, to 172.3 at the date under review. These two seasonally-corrected figures are the highest to date; the latest gain is the twenty-second in a series which has extended uninterruptedly from March, 1940.

Not only were the decreases in employment at the date under review unusually small, but they also varied from the average in their distribution. Thus, curtailment in manufacturing over the last twenty-one years has accounted for some 54 per cent of the total decline, and construction for about 31 per cent, the remaining 15 per cent being divided among the logging, mining, communications and transportation groups, while trade has nearly always shown an increase at the opening of the year. At January 1, 1942, however, the falling-off in manufacturing was decidedly below normal, the persons laid off constituting

less than a fourth of the total number released. The percentage decline in construction was also less-than-average, but only slightly so; since the decrease in several other industries, particularly manufacturing, was very noticeably below normal, the workers released from construction constituted a larger-than-usual proportion of the total reduction.

The contraction in employment in manufacturing took place wholly in the production of non-durable goods, there being a contra-seasonal advance in the durable goods class, mainly in the iron and steel division. Food, textile and lumber plants showed the largest losses, but in each case they were of less-than-average proportions for January 1. In manufacturing, as a whole, some 7,300 persons were laid off; this decline of 0.7 per cent (the first to be indicated in a year), reduced the index to 187.0, as compared with 188.4 at December 1, and 187.5 at November 1; these three are the highest on record. The latest index was over 31 per cent higher than that of 142.5 at January 1, 1941.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, services, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance showed curtailment; that in transportation and construction was below normal, but in services and mining, the loss rather exceeded the average. Employment in the latter at January 1 continued to be adversely affected by industrial disputes. On the other hand, logging, communications and trade reported improvement, which, in the case of the first two groups, was contra-seasonal. The gain in trade was above normal, although it was smaller than that recorded at January 1, 1941.

Following are the unadjusted, general indexes of employment at January 1 in the years since 1926, based on the 1926 average as 100:—1942, 165.8; 1941, 134.2; 1940, 116.2; 1939, 108.1; 1938, 113.4 and 1937, 103.8.

For January 1, 1941, 12,467 employers had furnished returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 1,316,774 men and women; as compared with 1,364,601 in the preceding month, this was a reduction of 47,827, or 3.5 per cent. The largest losses had then taken place in the non-manufacturing industries, particularly in construction.

The general slowing down of industrial production over the holidays, together with the contractions in employment in the industries affected by seasonal conditions, resulted in a

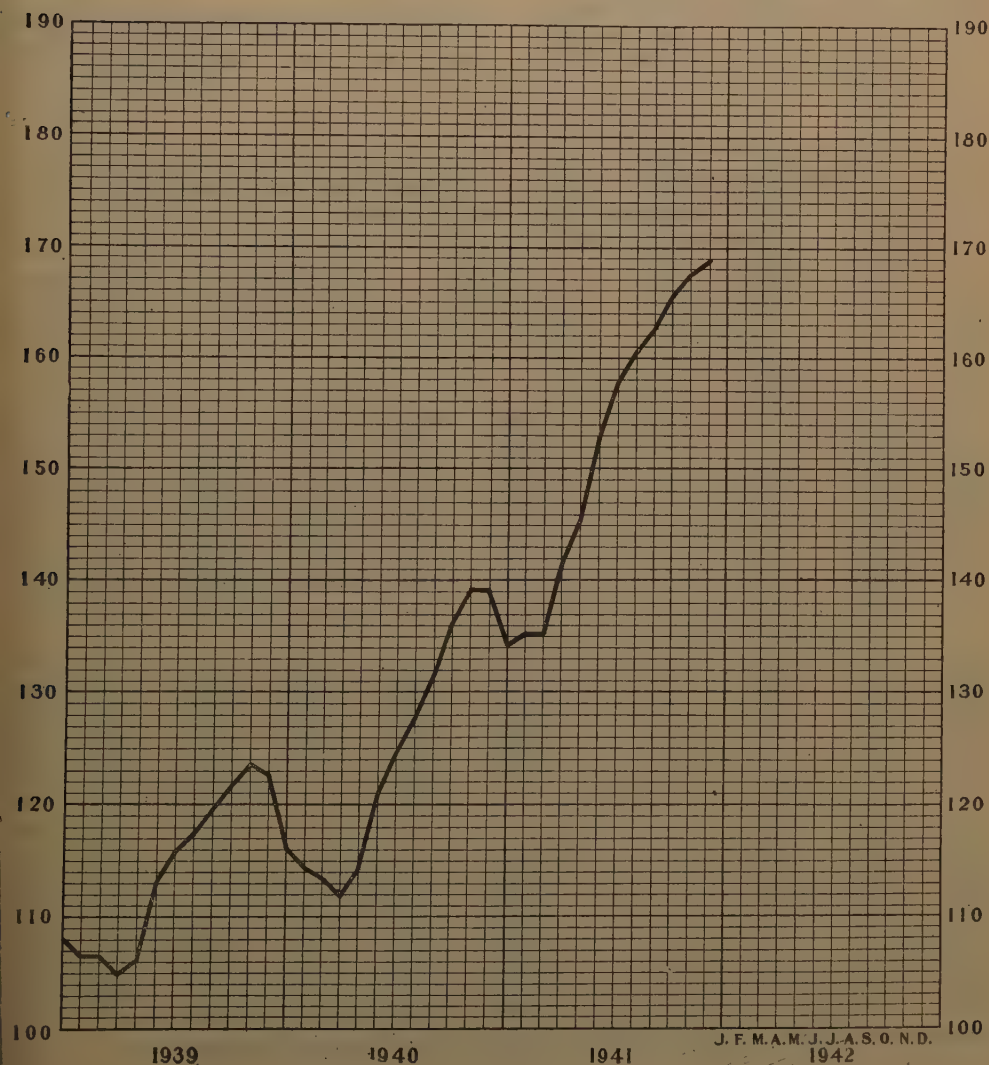
considerable reduction in the payrolls distributed for services rendered in the last week in December. While the decline in employment in the Dominion amounted to 1.8 per cent, that in the reported earnings was 6.1 per cent. The payrolls disbursed at December 1 had aggregated \$46,132,298, while those distributed at January 1 were given as \$43,314,727. The average per capita earnings paid out at the former date amounted to \$27.32, as compared with the average of \$26.12 paid at the latter.

The Course of Wartime Employment

In the first twenty-eight months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown unprecedentedly large advances; the few interruptions to this expansive movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal curtailment in the industries greatly affected by the seasonal factor. From September 1, 1939, to January 1, 1942, the index rose by 38.6 per cent. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ per cent in the five years ending 1939,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 per cent.

It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment have enlarged their working forces by some 462,000 persons from the outbreak of hostilities to January 1. Quite apart from the seasonal aspect, this figure tells only part of the story, since the smaller firms which are not covered by the monthly returns must also have certainly added considerably to their personnel. The armed and the auxiliary forces have likewise absorbed large numbers of men of working ages; in many cases those having been withdrawn from industry have had to be replaced by substitutes from various sources. The growth in industrial employment and the withdrawals from civilian life have undoubtedly brought about far-reaching changes in the pre-war industrial, occupational, sex and

age distributions of workers in the Dominion. At present, no information is available respecting the last three of these distributions, while changes in the industrial pattern are only partially indicated in the statistics now on record.

The advance in employment in manufacturing as a result of the war has for obvious reasons been greater than that in the other industries. From September 1, 1939, to January 1, 1942, the staffs of manufacturers furnishing current statistics to the Bureau were increased by approximately 373,000. As a result, the index number of employment in factories rose by over 62 per cent in the twenty-eight months. This gain greatly exceeds that of 38.6 per cent given above for all industries.

The growth in the durable goods industries has been of particular significance. From 100.4 at the outbreak of hostilities, the index

TABLE I—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Number of Persons Employed at January 1, 1942, and at December 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in November and One Week in December.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	December	November	Dec.	Nov.
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	137,595	140,618	3,056,001	3,332,030	22.21	23.70
Prince Edward Island	2,310	2,282	46,143	47,643	19.08	20.88
Nova Scotia	82,507	82,461	1,832,244	2,029,773	22.21	24.61
New Brunswick	52,778	55,875	1,177,614	1,254,614	22.31	22.45
Quebec	510,415	524,932	12,340,403	13,266,706	24.18	25.27
Ontario	700,455	705,878	19,181,245	20,449,041	27.38	28.97
Prarie Provinces	177,761	183,306	5,017,844	5,158,660	28.23	28.14
Manitoba	83,421	84,836	2,347,654	2,385,533	28.14	28.12
Saskatchewan	33,104	36,706	904,793	991,210	27.33	27.00
Alberta	61,236	61,764	1,765,397	1,781,917	28.83	28.85
British Columbia	131,764	133,564	3,719,234	3,925,861	28.23	29.39
Canada	1,657,990	1,688,298	43,314,727	46,132,298	26.12	27.32
(b) Cities						
Montreal	237,232	242,752	5,917,893	6,472,592	24.05	26.66
Quebec City	27,242	27,025	559,405	608,012	20.53	22.50
Toronto	216,623	220,255	5,808,154	6,282,854	26.81	28.53
Ottawa	22,387	21,675	521,655	553,982	23.30	25.56
Hamilton	58,241	58,287	1,670,480	1,770,257	28.68	30.37
Windsor	33,849	33,179	1,173,882	1,254,703	34.61	37.82
Winnipeg	54,495	55,355	1,411,703	1,444,964	25.01	26.10
Vancouver	58,737	58,414	1,534,605	1,627,281	26.13	27.86
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	972,565	979,858	25,590,151	27,579,080	26.31	28.15
Durable Goods	494,687	491,796	14,208,362	15,272,258	28.72	31.05
Non-durable Goods	459,784	469,333	10,800,152	11,696,317	23.49	24.92
Electric Light and Power	18,094	18,729	581,637	610,505	32.15	32.60
Logging	76,575	74,264	1,360,900	1,331,095	17.77	17.92
Mining	83,459	86,283	2,687,345	2,924,207	32.20	33.89
Communications	26,928	26,879	756,162	739,473	28.08	27.51
Transportation	127,460	131,573	4,523,484	4,597,415	35.49	34.94
Construction and Maintenance	156,669	180,194	3,708,116	4,349,018	23.67	24.14
Services	87,429	87,968	626,350	636,001	16.73	16.75
Trade	176,905	171,279	4,062,219	3,976,009	22.96	23.21
Eight Leading Industries	1,657,990	1,688,298	43,314,727	46,132,298	26.12	27.32

number in this class has risen to 213.3 at the latest date, or by over 112 per cent. The number of persons employed in this category constituted 59 per cent of all those reported in manufacturing at January 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 per cent engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

Employment in the production of non-durable goods has also increased substantially since September 1, 1939, the index rising from 141.9 at that date to 167.0 at January 1, 1942. These industries are ordinarily much quieter during the winter, owing to seasonal curtailment, particularly in the food groups. In spite of this factor (which also operates in

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1942	Dec. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941
Manufacturing	58.7	187.0	188.4	142.5
Animal products—edible.....	2.0	167.1	178.4	162.6
Fur and products.....	0.2	118.6	127.8	112.9
Leather and products.....	1.7	140.0	144.1	116.3
Boots and shoes.....	1.1	131.5	133.8	110.4
Lumber and products.....	3.5	107.3	112.9	90.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.0	93.6	99.9	77.7
Furniture.....	0.6	116.0	118.4	106.2
Other lumber products.....	0.9	150.8	156.2	120.2
Musical instruments.....	0.1	85.9	86.1	63.9
Plant products—edible.....	2.8	146.3	158.3	126.3
Pulp and paper products.....	5.0	132.7	134.6	116.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.2	121.8	124.1	107.2
Paper products.....	0.9	187.9	191.5	144.9
Printing and publishing.....	1.9	128.1	128.8	119.2
Rubber products.....	1.1	138.9	148.0	116.9
Textile products.....	8.5	161.8	165.6	146.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	174.6	176.2	162.7
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1.5	127.5	129.4	122.5
Woollen yarn and cloth.....	0.7	198.4	199.4	180.1
Artificial silk and silk goods.....	0.7	580.3	582.9	543.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.4	144.3	147.8	134.0
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.9	157.1	164.0	138.1
Other textile products.....	1.0	165.4	167.3	145.7
Tobacco.....	0.8	160.6	116.1	146.9
Beverages.....	0.8	231.0	235.2	193.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.4	447.5	447.0	227.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	0.9	130.7	136.4	106.0
Electric light and power.....	1.1	142.1	147.1	142.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.9	227.9	230.4	179.5
Iron and steel products.....	20.6	252.1	248.0	160.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	240.3	237.7	181.2
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.6	244.8	241.1	172.6
Agricultural implements.....	0.6	110.9	110.2	88.4
Land vehicles.....	8.1	213.5	210.0	143.7
Automobiles and parts.....	2.3	263.7	260.0	208.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	1.6	586.7	587.9	273.2
Heating appliances.....	0.3	155.1	163.8	143.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	261.9	257.4	196.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.8	266.5	258.5	175.6
Other iron and steel products.....	4.7	370.8	360.8	181.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.8	315.5	306.6	219.5
Non-metallic mineral products.....	0.9	183.8	185.0	174.7
Miscellaneous.....	0.6	253.5	257.2	161.7
Logging	4.6	258.1	250.3	276.1
Mining	5.0	177.5	183.5	167.6
Coal.....	1.7	101.1	101.2	96.3
Metallic ores.....	2.7	351.1	369.1	340.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	0.6	160.2	167.4	131.3
Communications	1.6	100.8	100.6	90.2
Telegraphs.....	0.4	116.8	117.0	101.6
Telephones.....	1.2	96.4	96.1	87.1
Transportation	7.7	101.1	104.1	88.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.1	147.0	149.5	136.7
Steam railways.....	4.5	92.5	91.9	80.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.1	82.6	98.7	65.5
Construction and Maintenance	9.4	124.7	143.4	83.0
Building.....	3.8	146.8	167.3	108.9
Highway.....	3.7	167.9	192.8	84.4
Railway.....	1.9	72.0	74.1	53.7
Services	2.3	168.0	170.4	149.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.4	162.1	162.7	143.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.9	178.1	183.8	159.9
Trade	10.7	172.4	167.1	160.8
Retail.....	8.4	185.8	177.8	172.1
Wholesale.....	2.3	136.7	138.5	131.3
All Industries	100.0	165.8	168.8	134.2

¹ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

the case of many lines in the durable goods class), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was in considerably greater volume at the latest date than it was at September 1, 1939.

The non-manufacturing industries in the first twenty-eight months of war have also shown important advances; these, however, are not comparable in extent with those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of January 1, 1942, as compared with September 1, 1939. In mining, employment in the twenty-eight months has increased by 5.7 per cent, in communications, by 15.5 per cent, in transportation, by 12.3 per cent, in services, by 10.7 per cent, and in trade, by 27.8 per cent, while the reduction in construction amounted to 18.1 per cent.

All provinces have shared in the expansion recorded in the first twenty-eight months of war, and the eight cities for which data are segregated have also shown important increases, which have exceeded those indicated in the various provinces to which the municipalities belong.

Statistics of Earnings

The results of the tenth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by

establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary.

The 1,657,990 men and women employed at January 1 by the 12,833 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$43,314,727 for services they rendered in the final week in December. In the last report, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,688,298 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in November had amounted to \$46,132,298. A decrease of 30,308, or 1.8 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by a loss of \$2,817,571, or 6.1 per cent in the aggregate weekly payrolls. The decline, which follows a succession of advances, was due in the main to the loss in working time over the holiday season, and to that resulting from curtailment of operations in some of the more highly seasonal industries. The last report had shown increases in the personnel and the payrolls, the former rising by 0.7 per cent, and the latter by 1.9 per cent.

For the first time in many months, the per capita earnings declined, falling from \$27.32 in the last week in November, to \$26.12 in December. The reduction is undoubtedly seasonal in character, there having invariably been a recession in employment, and consequently in payrolls, between December and January in the period since 1920. The per capita average, while lower than in the last week in September, October or November, was higher than in any preceding week for which in-

TABLE III—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	.....	.....	.....	99.6	101.9	107.5	.....	.....	.....	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	.....	.....	.....	103.3	113.8	116.6	.....	.....	.....	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	.....	.....	.....	107.4	116.1	111.0	.....	.....	.....	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	.....	.....	.....	99.3	100.1	106.4	.....	.....	.....	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932.....	91.6	111.1	.....	.....	.....	86.3	93.8	92.8	.....	.....	.....	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933.....	78.5	80.1	.....	.....	.....	77.8	78.8	84.4	.....	.....	.....	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934.....	88.6	97.0	.....	.....	.....	86.3	91.2	86.4	.....	.....	.....	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935.....	94.4	99.0	.....	.....	.....	91.3	98.0	91.2	.....	.....	.....	88.8
Jan. 1, 1936.....	99.1	108.1	.....	.....	.....	95.5	102.7	95.1	.....	.....	.....	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937.....	103.8	109.5	.....	.....	.....	104.0	107.5	94.2	.....	.....	.....	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938.....	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939.....	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	95.0
Jan. 1, 1940.....	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan. 1, 1941.....	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan. 1, 1942.....	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.6	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.5
Relative weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1942.	100.0	8.3	0.1	5.0	3.2	30.8	42.2	10.7	5.0	2.0	3.7	8.0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

formation is on record. The following are the more recent weekly averages: In August, \$26.04; September, \$26.37; October, \$27.02; November, \$27.32 and December, \$26.12.

The earnings of the 1,688,005 employees reported by the 12,795 establishments whose returns were tabulated in the last report, had amounted to \$46,128,842 in the last week in November, the per capita average having been given as \$27.33. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

Table I contains a summary of the statistics of earnings for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. Table II gives index numbers for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Table III gives information for the leading industries by provinces and economic areas. The statistics are subject to revision.

Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of earnings, the data furnished for the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The firms furnishing information for the first of January, as already stated, reported the disbursement of \$43,314,727 in salaries and wages for the final week in December, as compared with \$46,132,298 in the last week in November, while the payrolls that the same employers distributed to those on their staffs at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May amounted to \$38,594,713. An index number based upon this figure stood at 112.2 in the final week in December, compared with 119.5 in the last week in November. The decline in the latest period of observation is the first to be indicated in the brief record of these statistics, the movement having been steadily upward during the summer and autumn; the index of earnings in the period of observation in June was 103.9; in July, 106.9; in August, 109.8; in September, 113.3 and in October, 117.3. Meanwhile, an index number of employment, recalculated on the comparable base, rose to 102.9 at July 1, 105.0 at August 1,

106.4 at September 1, 108.4 at October 1, 109.6 at November 1, 110.4 at December 1, while at January 1, it was 108.4. Thus, the falling-off in the earnings distributed at the beginning of January, for the reasons already given, exceeded that in employment. Until the last report, however, the increases in payrolls have been at a relatively higher rate than those in the number of employees, notwithstanding the employment of growing numbers of inexperienced workers whose earnings are usually lower than those of employees having longer service. It seems probable that a resumption of these trends will be indicated in the next report, since the factors contributing to this situation may be expected to continue in operation. Among these factors may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the continuance of wartime cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work; seasonal declines in activity in those industries reporting a considerable proportion of casual workers will also doubtless be reflected in higher average earnings, despite the anticipated further dilution of labour.

Until recently, the preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing showed more pronounced gains than those in all industries, even though large numbers of inexperienced workers were added to the personnel; the curtailment of operations over the holidays, however, affected the earnings of factory employees to a rather greater extent than those of other classes. The index in manufacturing declined from 123.4 in November to 114.5 in December, a loss of 7.2 per cent; this exceeded that of 6.1 per cent reported in the all-industries index in the same comparison. The following are the index numbers of payrolls in the last week in the indicated months: May, 100; June, 103.6; July, 107.3; August, 110.8; September, 115.4; October, 120.4; November, 123.4, and December 114.5. Meanwhile, the index of employment on a comparable base, which had risen to 112.1 at December 1, showed a decline at January 1, lowering it to 111.3; as already stated, the falling-off was decidedly below normal. A comparison of the data with those prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows somewhat similar movements, from May 15 to December 14. The American Index of payrolls in manufacturing had advanced by 18.2 per cent, and that of employment by 7.6 per cent, while at January 15 the increase in the earnings was 20.3 per cent, and in employment, 6.2 per cent.

Earnings by Industries

Manufacturing.—The 972,565 persons employed at January 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$25,590,151 for their services in the preceding

week. The same firms had employed 979,858 persons at the beginning of December, and had disbursed \$27,579,080 in earnings in the last week in November; a decrease of 0.7 per cent in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 7.2 per cent in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a reduction, falling from \$28.15 in the last week in November, to \$26.31 in the last week in December.

There was a further moderate advance in the employment afforded in the durable goods division of manufacturing, but the earnings in this class were lowered as a result of stoppages over the holidays; the increase in the former was 0.6 per cent, while there was a reduction of 7 per cent in the reported payrolls. In the non-durable class, the decrease of 2 per cent in employment was accompanied by that of 7.7 per cent in the reported earnings, the relatively greater falling-off in the latter also being due to loss in working time at the holiday season.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, beverage and pulp and paper industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of females are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the women tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Logging.—In logging, there was an increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a gain of 2.2 per cent in the aggregate earnings; the disparity is due, in general, to the fact that those added to the working forces are usually taken on at the lower rates of pay, while it is also probable that a number of camps closed down for the holidays. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$17.92 in the last week in November, to \$17.77 in the last week in December. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

Mining.—Employment in mining showed a seasonal decline of 3.3 per cent, and there was a decrease of 8.1 per cent in the aggregate earnings, most of which took place in the metallic ore division, in which conditions in December continued to be affected by an industrial dispute; the slackening in operations over the holidays also contributed to the discrepancy in these percentages. The statistics show that 83,459 persons were paid \$2,687,345 for their services in the last week in December, a per capita figure of \$32.20. The average per employee in the last week in November had been \$33.89.

Communications.—In communications, there was a gain of 0.2 per cent in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent in the weekly earnings. The average pay envelope contained \$28.08 in the period of observation in December, compared with \$27.51 in the same week in November.

Transportation.—The transportation industries reported at January 1 an aggregate working force of 127,460 men and women, whose earnings in the preceding week amounted to \$4,523,484. The former figure was lower by 3.1 per cent than that at December 1, while the reported earnings in the last week in December were lower by 1.6 per cent than those disbursed by the same employers in the final week in November. There was, however, a considerable increase in the average earnings of the individual, which rose from \$34.94 in the last week in November, to \$35.49 in the same period in December.

Construction.—Construction was seasonally quieter, there being a loss of 13.1 per cent in the number of workers, and of 14.7 per cent in the reported earnings. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building, railway and highway construction and maintenance. The per capita earnings in the group as a whole declined from \$24.14 in the last week in November, to \$23.67 in the period of observation in December.

Services.—The service establishments furnishing returns showed a seasonal decrease in the number of their employees, together with a reduction of about the same proportion in the aggregate earnings reported. The contents of the average pay envelope were therefore practically unchanged, being \$16.73 in the final week in December, as compared with \$16.75 in November. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 per cent of those in the service industry.

Trade.—In trade, there was a gain of 3.3 per cent in the reported employees, accompanied by an advance of 2.2 per cent in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The reported per capita earnings slightly decreased, falling from \$23.21 in the last week in November, to \$22.96 in the last week in December. Many of the extra workers employed about the holiday season were part-time employees, whose earnings were consequently below the average.

Finance.—In the financial group, 62,632 men and women were reported to have earned \$1,870,457 in the last week in December, a per capita average of \$29.86. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,947, and their earnings, \$1,854,470, an average of \$29.46 per employee. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raises the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.26 in the last week in December, as compared with \$27.40 in the same period in November; without the finance group, the average for the Dominion in December was \$26.72, and in November, \$27.32.

Earnings by Provinces

A review of the data for the various areas shows generally lowered employment in most of the provinces; the exceptions were Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, which reported minor gains. As a result of the holidays, all provinces recorded declines in the aggregate payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The losses in the weekly payrolls ranged from that of 0.9 per cent in Alberta, to 8.7 per cent in Saskatchewan, and 9.7 per cent in Nova Scotia.

The average per capita earnings were generally lower, except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the decline in employment rather exceeded that in the reported earnings, with the result that in each of these two provinces the average pay envelope in the last week in December was slightly higher than in the final week in November.

Table 1 gives preliminary data on employment and earnings for various industries in each of the five economic areas. The industrial groups included are those employing considerable numbers of persons. With very few exceptions, the aggregate and average earnings in the various industries in each province were lower in the last week in December than in November. In Quebec, the decline in payrolls in manufacturing lowered the per capita average in that group to a figure that was below the all-industries average, in the former the average being \$24.06, and in the latter, \$24.18; this is the first time in the period of observation that such a situation has been

indicated. In Ontario, the average in manufacturing declined from \$29.68 in the last week in November, to \$27.59 in December, while the general figure fell from \$28.97 in the former to \$27.38 in the latter period of observation. These losses exceeded the reductions in the Dominion as a whole.

Earnings by Cities

Although there were increases in the number of employees in Quebec City, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, the aggregate payrolls declined in these centres, as well as in the remaining cities for which data are segregated. The losses in earnings ranged from that of 2.3 per cent reported in Winnipeg, to 8.6 per cent in Montreal. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the declines were rather greater than in the province to which the city belongs.

Employment by Economic Areas

Seasonally reduced activity was reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where the trend was slightly upward; the losses ranged from 0.8 per cent in Ontario and 0.9 per cent in Alberta, to 2.8 per cent in Quebec, 5.5 per cent in New Brunswick and 9.8 per cent in Saskatchewan. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at the beginning of January of last winter, or of any year for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces.—The contraction in employment in this area at January 1, 1942, took place in New Brunswick, there being small gains in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment declined in manufacturing, logging, mining and construction, the losses in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in iron and steel plants, but lumber, food and pulp and paper mills released employees.

Statements were received from 927 establishments in the Maritime area employing 137,595 persons, compared with 140,618 at the beginning of December. This recession of 2.1 per cent practically coincided with the average recorded at that date in the period, 1921-1941, although it was rather larger than the decrease in employment noted at the beginning of January of last year. The index then, however, was some 54 points lower than that of 183.9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other January of the record.

A total of 883 employers had furnished data for January 1, 1941, showing an aggregate payroll of 96,811 workers, compared with 99,231 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—The curtailment in Quebec at the beginning of January was decidedly below normal in the experience of the years since 1920, being also much smaller than that indicated at January 1, 1941. The index, at 175.0 at the latest date, was over 35 points higher than that of 139.6 at the opening of 1941, previously the maximum for January in the twenty-one years for which statistics are available. The latest index was, indeed, exceeded in this period only by the figures for November 1 and December 1 of 1941.

Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in the textile, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, leather, pulp and paper and food plants. Logging, transportation, construction, mining and services also reported losses; those in transportation and construction were considerable but in the remaining divisions they were small. On the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade, and within the manufacturing division, in tobacco, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments which were partially or wholly closed over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 3,210 co-operating firms aggregated 510,415 workers, as against 524,932 at December 1, 1941.

For January 1, 1941, 3,120 establishments had reported a staff of 400,193 men and women, compared with 429,146 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 139.6.

Ontario.—Manufacturing in Ontario showed seasonal declines, widely distributed among the branches of this industry. The greatest reductions were in the lumber, textile, food and rubber divisions, while smaller losses took place in pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, leather, clay, glass and stone, chemical and other factories. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel plants were decidedly busier. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were contractions in services, mining, transportation and construction. Logging and retail trade, however, showed further improvement.

A combined staff of 700,455 was employed by the 5,545 businesses from which returns were received, whose employees had numbered 705,878 at December 1. This decrease of 5,423 persons, or 0.8 per cent, was the smallest recorded at January 1 in any year since 1920; the loss was decidedly below normal, the average loss at January 1 in the period, 1921-1941 being about six per cent. The latest index, at 172.6, was many points above that of 141.1 at the same date in 1941, being at its maximum for January in the period of observation.

The firms furnishing data for January 1, 1941, had numbered 5,382, and their employees, 564,158, as compared with 570,481 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Shrinkage on a scale slightly larger than that noted at the opening of 1941 was reported in the Prairie Provinces at January 1, 1942, when statistics were tabulated from 1,808 employers of 177,761 workers, or 5,545 fewer than at December 1. This contraction was much below average in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The index at the date under review stood at 131.4, as compared with 116.2 at January 1, 1941. There were reductions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at the latest date, that in Saskatchewan being greatest.

Manufacturing, communications, transportation and construction showed losses at the beginning of January, 1942, the largest of these being in construction. In the manufacturing division, the greatest declines were in food and clay, glass and stone plants, while lumber mills were busier, and slight improvement was reported in iron and steel works. Employment also increased in logging, mining and retail trade, the gains in the last-named being considerable.

For January 1, 1941, 1,777 establishments had reported 152,570 employees, a loss of 3,438 as compared with the preceding month. The index then was over fifteen points lower than at the date under review.

British Columbia.—The recession in British Columbia involved fewer workers than that indicated at the beginning of January of last year, being also smaller than the average loss at January 1 in the period, 1921-1941. The 1,343 employers furnishing information reported 131,764 persons on their staffs at the date under review, as against 133,564 at December 1, 1941.

Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and transportation recorded curtailment, that in construction being most extensive. On the other hand, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was in much greater volume than at January 1, 1941, when the 1,303 co-operating firms and branches had employed 103,042 men and women; the index then stood at 116.0, compared with 142.5 at the opening of 1942. These two figures are the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Employment by Cities

Employment in Hamilton showed little general change; in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated, while the trend was upward in Quebec City, Ottawa,

Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was brisker than at January 1 in 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal.—The recession in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than at January 1 in any earlier year for which information has been compiled, with the exception of 1935. Statements were received from 1,853 establishments with 237,232 employees, as compared with 242,752 at December 1, 1941. A contraction was shown in manufacturing as a whole, the largest losses being in food, textile and leather plants; on the other hand, employment in iron and steel continued to expand. Among the non-manufacturing industries, services, transportation and construction were slacker, while employment in retail trade was seasonally active. The index, at 156·5, was considerably higher than at the beginning of January in 1941, when 1,809 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 191,216 persons, compared with 197,640 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing showed a moderate increase, but services and construction released employees. The 221 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 27,025 at December 1, to 27,242 at the beginning of January. The general gain was contra-seasonal in the experience of other years of the record. A loss had been indicated at the same date in 1941, and employment was then at a lower level, according to the 218 establishments making returns, which had employed 20,094 men and women.

Toronto.—Toronto firms showed a seasonal decrease in personnel at January 1, 1942. The reduction was smaller than usual for the time of year; 3,632 persons were laid off by the 1,908 firms furnishing data, reducing their working forces to 216,623. The index stood at 168·8, as compared with 171·6 in the preceding month; these two are the highest in the record. The January 1, 1941, figure had been 137·1.

As compared with December 1, 1941, there were losses in manufacturing at the date under review, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food, rubber, printing and publishing and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel workers afforded more employment. Construction, transportation and trade were slacker.

Returns for January 1, 1941, had been tabulated from 1,847 employers of 178,365 workers at January 1, compared with 177,407 in the preceding month; the improvement than indicated was contra-seasonal.

Ottawa.—There was a falling-off in manufacturing in Ottawa, but transportation, con-

struction and trade were brisker. The result was a moderate increase in employment on the whole; the staffs of the 245 reporting establishments included 22,387 men and women, as compared with 21,675 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index of employment was many points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 241 employers with a personnel of 17,838.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 341 firms in Hamilton employing 58,241 workers, as against 58,287 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a falling-off, mainly in electrical apparatus, textile and food plants, while iron and steel works afforded more employment. Trade was also more active, but other groups showed little general change. This decline in manufacturing as a whole was the smallest reported at January 1 in any of the years for which statistics are available. The 335 establishments co-operating at the same date last year had reported 44,762 employees, compared with 45,068 at December 1, 1940. The index then was many points lower than the latest figure of 178·5, which is the highest ever recorded at the opening of the year.

Windsor.—There was an increase in activity in Windsor at the beginning of January. The gain was mainly in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel industries; trade was also brisker. Construction released a few workers, while little general change was shown in other divisions. Returns were compiled from 200 firms with 33,849 persons on their staffs, as compared with 33,179 in the preceding month. Employment was at its maximum for the period of observation, being considerably greater than at January 1, 1941. The trend then had also been upward, according to information from 196 business men, whose payrolls had then included 26,800 men and women.

Winnipeg.—Employment in manufacturing and construction declined moderately in Winnipeg, the largest loss in the former being in vegetable food factories. Transportation and trade, on the other hand, showed improvement, that in the last-named being on a fairly large scale. The 561 co-operating establishments reported 54,495 employees, compared with 55,355 in the preceding month. This decrease was seasonal, but was below average in the experience of the last twenty years. The index, at 130·7, was many points above that for January 1, 1941, when returns had been tabulated from 545 employers of 51,451 persons.

Vancouver.—Heightened activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to information

from 586 firms employing a staff of 58,737, as compared with 58,414 at December 1. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index then was nearly 38 points lower than that of 166.6 at the beginning of January. There were losses in lumber and food, manufacturing, and in construction and transportation, while iron and steel plants and retail trade showed improvement. For January 1, 1941, 576 establishments had reported 43,858 men and women on their paylists, compared with 44,159 in the preceding month.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, the decline in employment in manufacturing at January 1, 1942, was the smallest ever reported at that date, there being a loss of 0.7 per cent as compared with December 1. This compares very favourably with the average reduction of nearly seven per cent from December to January in the years since 1920. The shrinkage at the date under review, as in January of other winters, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1. On the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (February 1), to about 50 per cent of the decrease indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1942, numbered 7,069, and their staffs aggregated 972,565, compared with 979,858 at December 1. The index fell from 188.4 in the preceding month, to 187.0 at the date under review. As compared with 142.5 at January 1, 1941 (previously the maximum for that date), there was an increase of 31.2 per cent.

The seasonally corrected index rose from 190.6 at December 1, 1941, to 199.5 at January 1. The latter was the highest figure recorded in any month for which statistics are available.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in vegetable food, textile and lumber factories, which released 3,869; 3,349 and 2,944 employees, respectively. Large losses also took place in pulp and paper, rubber, leather, and clay, glass and stone plants, while there were smaller reductions in fur, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments, and in central electric stations. On the other hand, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and chemical works afforded more employment. The gain in iron and steel was

most pronounced, greatly exceeding the improvement which had been indicated at January 1, 1941, in such factories, in which the trend previously had almost invariably been downward at the beginning of January. The expansion in iron and steel (the twenty-fourth successive increase in as many months) resulted in the greatest volume of employment yet recorded in that industry, which employed some 342,000 men and women at January 1. This was 20.6 per cent of the total number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in all industries at the date under review.

The index numbers of factory employment (1926=100) at the first of January in recent years are as follows:—1942, 187.0; 1941, 142.5; 1940, 118.2; 1939, 104.3; 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4 and 1936, 96.8.

The 6,814 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1941 had reported a personnel of 733,367, a decline of 11,614 workers, of 1.6 per cent, from the preceding month.

Logging.—Bush operations, on the whole, showed a further gain at January 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily, though not invariably, an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season. Employment was quieter than in January of 1941, or of 1938, but was more active than at that date in any other year of the record. The latest index stood at 258.1, compared with 250.3 in the preceding month, and 276.1 at January 1, 1941. A combined working force of 76,575 was reported by the 468 co-operating camps, which had employed 74,264 men in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while elsewhere, moderate reductions in staff were indicated.

Mining.—There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of coal and other non-metallic minerals. Returns were received from 422 operators having 83,459 employees, compared with 86,283 at December 1. A rather smaller decrease had been indicated in mining as a whole at January 1, 1941, when employment was nevertheless in smaller volume; the index, at 177.5 at the latest date, was some ten points higher than at January 1 of last year, previously the highest in the record for that date.

Communications.—A slight contra-seasonal increase in personnel was reported in telephonic communications, while telegraphs reported an insignificant reduction. Activity in the communications division as a whole was greater than at the beginning of January a year ago, or of any other year since 1931. The payrolls of the companies furnishing data rose

from 26,879 in the preceding month, to 26,928 at January 1, 1942.

Transportation.—The curtailment indicated in transportation was on a smaller scale than that noted at the same date in 1941, being also decidedly less-than-average for the beginning of January in the experience of the years since 1920. The index, at 101.1, was higher than at January 1 of 1941 or of any other year since 1930. There were reductions at the date under review in street railway transportation, cartage and storage and in shipping and stevedoring, those in the latter group being pronounced. On the other hand, steam railway operation showed some improvement. Information was received from 557 employers, who reported 127,460 workers at January 1, as compared with 131,573 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.—As already mentioned, the loss in personnel in construction at the date under review was below the average for January in the experience of the last twenty-one years being also smaller than that noted at January 1, 1941. The index of employment in construction, at 124.7, was many points above that of 83.0 at the same date of last winter, and was also the highest for January in the period since 1920.

Statements for January 1, 1942, were tabulated from 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 156,669, a decrease of 13.1 per cent as compared with their December figure of 180,194. Highway construction showed considerable curtailment from the preceding month, and there were also large contractions in building while smaller reductions were reported in railway construction and maintenance.

Services.—There was a decline, on the whole, in the service group at January 1; employment in hotels and restaurants slightly decreased, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were seasonally slacker. The co-operating firms in this division, numbering 613, reported 37,429 employees, as compared with 37,968 in the preceding month. A

moderate gain on the whole had been noted at the beginning of January, 1941, but the index was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 168.0. This figure was the highest in the record for the beginning of January.

Trade.—Trade afforded considerably more employment, the general gain being greatly above the average at January 1 in the years since 1920. It was, however, smaller than that recorded at the beginning of January of last winter. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but large additions to staffs were reported in retail stores. The 2,195 employers furnishing returns had 176,905 persons on their staffs, compared with 171,279 at December 1. The January 1 index stood at 172.4, as compared with 167.1 in the preceding month, and 160.8 at the same date in 1941. Employment in trade at the opening of the present year was in rather greater volume than in any other month in the period of observation.

Finance.—At the beginning of January, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,632 employees, compared with 62,947 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121.3; in the preceding month it was 121.9, while at January 1, 1941, the figure was 112.4. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the January 1 survey of employment, to 1,720,622 in 13,594 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for December 1, 1941, the index was lowered from 168.8 to 166.5. At January 1, 1941, the general index had been 134.2, while that including the financial organizations was 133.5.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Table 11.

Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of January, 1942

Unemployment in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Reports were tabulated at the close of January from 2,116 labour organizations having a total membership of 323,598 persons, of whom, 14,066, or a percentage of 4.3, were without work, in contrast with percentages of 5.2 at the close of December and 6.6 at the end of January, a year ago.

The moderate improvement shown in January over the preceding month was due principally to decidedly better conditions among lumber workers and loggers, pronounced seasonal expansion for garment workers, and

substantially higher levels for steam railway-men; these increases were more than sufficient to offset moderate seasonal reductions in work afforded members in the building and construction trades. In comparison with December, fair advances were observed in Ontario and British Columbia; in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta there were nominal increases, only. On the other hand, there were fractional recessions in Nova Scotia and Manitoba. In contrast with reports tabulated for January, 1941, noteworthy expansion was apparent in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and Ontario there were advances on a moderate scale, while in Manitoba there was a slight contraction.

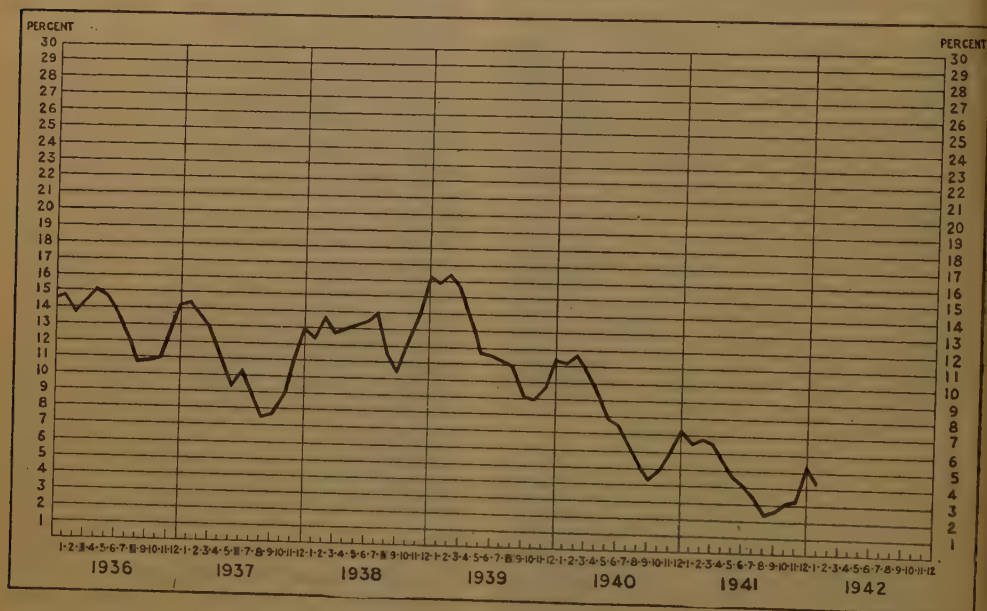
A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment among trade union members

Regina and Saint John there were advances of somewhat lesser degree and in Toronto and Edmonton there were nominal gains, only. Winnipeg was the only city in this comparison to reflect a contraction in work and the decrease there was not pronounced.

The chart, which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1936, to date. The curve of unemployment in January, 1942, rested at a moderately lower level than in December, 1941, thus reflecting a fair increase in available work. The point of the curve rested at a substantially lower level than at the end of January, a year ago, thus manifesting noteworthy improvement during the period under review.

There were 657 reports tabulated from unions in the manufacturing industries. These

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In contrast with the preceding month, Toronto unions indicated a substantial increase in work and in Montreal and Vancouver, also, there were fair advances; fractional increases, only, were reflected in returns received from unions in Saint John and Edmonton, while in Winnipeg and Regina there were nominal contractions; in Halifax there was a tendency toward slightly reduced employment. In comparison with conditions at the close of January, a year ago, members in Montreal, Halifax and Vancouver were substantially better employed. In

organizations had a combined membership of 147,319 persons, of whom, 4,602, or a percentage of 3.1 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 4.7 at the end of the previous month and 4.8 at the close of January, 1941. In comparison with December, impressive expansion due to the re-opening of the season, was apparent in reports received from unions in the garment trades. Among cigar and tobacco and leather workers there was a slightly upward movement; nominal increases, only, were noted for bakers and confectioners, papermakers, hat, cap and glove and woodworkers. Electric current employees.

textile and carpet workers, tailors, butchers, meat and fish packers, jewellery workers, mine, mill and smeltermen, and gas workers were reported as being fully employed. On the other hand, fractional decreases in work afforded, were reflected in returns received from unions of soft drink workers and printing pressmen. Conditions for members in the iron and steel trades and among metal polishers and clay, glass and stone workers remained unchanged, the high levels shown in December, continuing during the period under survey. Slightly reduced activity was observed for rubber workers and general labourers; among fur workers there was a noteworthy contraction. A large majority of the trades participated in the advance over January, 1941. A considerably higher employment level was observed for members in the iron and steel trades. The situation as reported by papermakers, printing pressmen and textile and carpet workers also reflected appreciable increases in work. From the percentage viewpoint, especially, rubber and woodworkers were much better employed. On the contrary, an appreciable contraction was observed among leather workers and a noteworthy decline was indicated for fur workers.

Reports were received from 55 unions of coal miners, whose total membership was 22,114 persons. Of these 226, or a percentage of 1.0 were unemployed. This percentage was identical with that shown in the preceding month. In January, 1941, the percentage of unemployment stood at 2.4. In contrast with the preceding month, unions in Alberta and British Columbia reflected nominal increases and in New Brunswick members were reported as fully employed. On the other hand, in Nova Scotia, there was a fractional recession. In comparison with the situation at the close of January, 1941, New Brunswick unions, as in the previous comparison reported their membership as being fully engaged. Conditions in Alberta and British Columbia reflected appreciable advances; in Nova Scotia there was a nominal gain, only.

Reports were tabulated from 247 unions in the building and construction trades. These organizations had a total membership of 36,671 persons, of whom, 5,214, or a percentage of 14.2, were without work, in contrast with 10.6 per cent in December and 17.4 per cent at the close of January, a year ago. In contrast with December, a minor increase was noted among tile layers, lathers and roofers; fractional advances, only, were indicated by steam shovel and dredgemen and electrical workers. On the other hand nominal contractions were reflected in reports received from unions of plumbers and steam-

fitters and hod carriers and building labourers. From the percentage viewpoint, bridge and structural iron workers and granite and stone-cutters manifested noteworthy contractions, but as their memberships are small, these changes involved but few workers. Seasonal influences were largely responsible for the substantial decreases in work afforded bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and carpenters and joiners. An upward trend over January, 1941, was shown in a majority of the trades. Much higher levels were observed for carpenters and joiners and hod carriers and building labourers; among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers there were advances of lesser degree. From the percentage viewpoint, although involving but few members, steam shovel and dredgemen were much busier; a nominal advance, only, was apparent for electrical workers. On the other hand, bridge and structural iron workers, although but few members only were involved, indicated a noteworthy contraction. A substantial decrease in work afforded was noted for painters,

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1931.....	8.5	9.2	19.3	17.2	15.7	15.6	19.4	17.6	16.8
Average 1932.....	9.6	14.4	26.4	23.7	20.0	15.8	22.6	21.6	22.6
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1934.....	8.7	7.9	22.8	18.1	17.7	13.2	17.8	20.2	18.2
Average 1935.....	6.9	8.6	20.9	14.3	12.6	9.8	15.4	16.4	15.4
Average 1936.....	6.8	7.4	18.9	12.0	10.1	9.6	12.0	11.9	13.2
Average 1937.....	5.5	5.2	15.6	8.3	9.0	9.0	12.0	10.6	10.7
Average 1938.....	4.9	10.0	17.4	12.1	11.9	9.1	12.3	14.0	13.1
Average 1939.....	7.1	9.0	16.0	11.1	9.6	8.9	12.3	12.0	12.2
Average 1940.....	3.1	3.7	11.0	6.0	7.3	6.9	9.7	7.6	7.8
Average 1941.....	2.2	2.3	6.1	3.4	4.4	3.4	6.7	4.5	4.5
Jan. 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Jan. 1932.....	15.1	15.9	28.4	21.5	19.0	18.0	19.3	21.8	22.0
Jan. 1933.....	22.7	15.6	26.9	28.7	23.2	22.7	22.7	21.6	25.5
Jan. 1934.....	10.7	9.4	23.3	16.4	22.1	12.7	16.4	25.0	21.2
Jan. 1935.....	7.0	7.1	22.5	20.2	15.5	12.3	11.2	22.6	18.1
Jan. 1936.....	7.4	6.7	19.3	14.0	13.4	13.8	13.3	16.0	14.8
Jan. 1937.....	8.2	6.3	22.9	11.9	8.4	11.4	9.1	16.4	14.5
Jan. 1938.....	3.5	5.3	16.5	11.5	11.3	10.8	7.3	17.9	12.4
Jan. 1939.....	9.2	12.8	19.9	14.4	16.0	13.2	11.9	18.1	15.9
Jan. 1940.....	4.8	4.2	15.6	10.1	11.8	9.7	7.7	11.1	11.3
Jan. 1941.....	3.3	3.3	9.2	6.0	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6
Feb. 1941.....	2.8	3.5	9.7	6.2	5.7	5.5	8.0	6.1	6.9
Mar. 1941.....	3.1	3.3	7.9	6.1	5.1	5.8	11.2	7.3	6.6
April 1941.....	3.2	2.5	8.0	3.1	4.6	3.3	12.6	5.7	5.5
May 1941.....	2.5	2.8	7.3	1.5	5.3	1.8	12.0	4.2	4.6
June 1941.....	2.0	1.9	6.2	2.0	4.3	1.8	11.5	3.8	4.1
July 1941.....	2.0	1.5	4.1	2.7	4.1	1.5	6.9	4.8	3.5
Aug. 1941.....	1.8	1.7	3.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4
Sept. 1941.....	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7
Oct. 1941.....	1.6	1.2	4.7	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1
Nov. 1941.....	1.3	1.4	5.1	1.7	5.4	3.7	2.4	4.0	3.3
Dec. 1941.....	1.0	2.1	5.7	6.0	6.2	4.2	3.8	5.3	5.2
Jan. 1942.....	1.3	1.9	5.4	4.4	6.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.3

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operators	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1931, January	11.0	30.6	8.3	12.0	13.1	13.1	25.3	7.0	.....	20.2	13.0	17.0	13.5	16.7	19.7	8.5	12.3	52.3	0.26	7.46	2.11	0.27	12.5	1.6	7.3	7.4	0	3.4	10.2	2.1	18.3	16.0	0	
1932, January	21.7	24.0	12.3	21.4	11.5	11.7	13.6	11.8	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.63	7.63	8.13	0.27	12.5	1.0	11.3	7.4	0	4.5	9.2	2.1	19.5	22.0	0	
1933, January	13.7	22.9	8.6	23.6	15.5	18.2	21.8	16.8	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.42	1.69	4.15	6.22	18.5	1.2	15.6	15.9	0	4.5	9.2	2.1	19.5	22.0	0	
1934, January	27.0	21.8	7.8	21.9	13.4	13.3	13.7	13.2	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.70	7.69	2.13	8.59	13.3	1.1	13.4	13.7	6.3	0	8.2	2.1	18.6	22.1	0	
1935, January	31.8	47.6	7.3	17.1	16.0	10.5	11.6	19.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.53	4.61	6.10	6.93	11.0	1.7	13.4	12.7	0	4.4	9.2	2.1	15.6	18.1	0	
1936, January	48.3	11.6	8.8	15.4	10.2	8.0	2.3	11.4	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.30	6.41	5.92	6.51	9.9	1.3	10.6	10.0	0	3.7	5.1	2.1	11.5	11.3	0	
1937, January	57.3	2.4	11.1	15.5	7.2	5.0	2.3	11.4	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.30	6.41	5.92	6.51	9.9	1.3	10.6	10.0	0	3.7	5.1	2.1	11.5	11.3	0	
1938, January	49.3	4.9	4.3	13.1	7.2	5.0	2.3	11.4	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.59	5.43	7.82	8.27	6.9	1.5	8.4	8.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1939, January	14.7	6.3	8.1	14.0	4.0	5.0	9.5	10.0	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1940, January	10.0	19.7	5.8	9.1	4.0	5.0	9.5	10.0	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.31	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, January	21.0	9.4	6.7	4.8	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, February	21.0	9.4	6.7	4.8	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, March	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, April	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, May	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, June	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, July	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, August	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, September	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, October	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, November	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1941, December	25.1	22.0	8.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.7	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.37	5.35	6.92	8.88	13.8	1.6	7.6	7.6	0	0	8.8	9.2	3.5	10.2	11.2	0
1942, January	13.6	11.1	2.2	3.1	4.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	.....	19.5	12.3	18.9	14.3	29.2	20.8	15.5	14.5	53.8	0.20	2.14	3.22	3.22	3.4	1.0	3.3	3.4	0	0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.3	0

decorators and paperhangers and much lower levels were observed among granite and stonemcutters.

Reports were received from 855 organizations in the transportation industries. The total membership was 75,463 persons, of whom, 2,379, or a percentage of 3.2, were unemployed, in contrast with percentages of 4.9 in December and 5.3 at the end of January, 1941. Moderately higher levels prevailed for navigation workers and steam railway employers, when contrasted with December; among teamsters and chauffeurs the increase was nominal, only; while street and electric railway employees reported the same percentage of members out of work, as that shown in the previous month. In comparison with the situation in January, 1941, conditions among steam railway employees improved substantially and appreciable expansion was apparent, also, among navigation workers; fractional advances only were in evidence among teamsters and chauffeurs. The situation among street and electric railway employees, as in the previous comparison, remained unchanged.

Returns were received from 10 unions of retail shop clerks whose aggregate membership was 3,193 persons. Of these, 4, or a percentage of 0.1 were without work on the last day of January. This percentage was identical with that shown in December. These members were reported as being fully engaged in January, a year ago.

Reports were tabulated from 97 unions of civic employees, whose combined membership was 9,981. Of these, 185, or a percentage of 1.9 were unemployed, in comparison with 0.5 in December and 1.9 at the end of January, 1941.

At the close of January, in the miscellaneous group of trades, there were 151 reports tabulated. These showed a total membership of 1,191 persons, of whom, 205, or a percentage

of 1.7 were without work, in contrast with 2.3 per cent in December and 3.9 per cent at the end of January, a year ago. In comparison with the previous month, minor advances were apparent for hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen; a fractional increase only was in evidence among barbers. On the contrary, a nominal decline was observed among unclassified workers; among theatre and stage employees a slight contraction was noted. In contrast with conditions in January, a year ago, stationary engineers and firemen indicated an appreciable advance and among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees conditions improved, although to a lesser degree; among barbers a nominal increase only occurred. On the other hand, a tendency toward reduced activity was in evidence among unclassified workers.

Returns were tabulated from 6 unions of fishermen having a total membership of 2,578 persons, of whom, 350, or a percentage of 13.6 were without work, in contrast with percentages of 17.7 in December and 21.0 in January, a year ago.

Reports were received from 4 unions of lumber workers and loggers. The total membership was given as 2,768, of whom 307 were unemployed. This was a percentage of 11.1. The percentage without work in December was 30.3 and at the end of January, 1941, the percentage of unemployed members stood at 9.4.

Table 1 shows by provinces the percentage of members, who were on the average unemployed each year from 1931 to 1941, inclusive, and, also, the percentage of unemployment for January of each year from 1931 to 1940, inclusive and for each month from January, 1941, to date. Table 11 summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as Table 1.

Building Permits Issued in Canada During January, 1942

The January report of building permits compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics includes returns from 162 of the 204 municipalities in Canada which have systems or issuing such permits and of this number 12 reported detailed operations. The remaining 50 advised that no permits had been issued during the month of January while 2 municipalities had failed to report at the close of February 12.

The total value of permits reported as issued in the month of January is \$6,288,995. Revised values for the month of December include returns from 203 municipalities and aggregate \$8,391,308. Reports were received

from 54 of the 58 original municipalities and show a value of \$4,229,027 for January. The corresponding revised value for December includes 58 returns and is \$6,199,652, while the January, 1941 value was \$3,569,557.

The total value of permits issued by all municipalities during the twelve months of the past year was \$135,301,519. The value of the 58 municipalities for the same period was \$101,047,815, while their corresponding value in 1940 was \$80,274,350.

During the month of January new construction of all types amounted to 78.0 per cent of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 23.9.

TABLE 1.—VALUES AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES, JANUARY, 1942

Classification of Permits	CANADA	Provinces			
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Permits—Total Value.....	6,288,995		84,000	28,300	1,432,127
New construction.....	4,905,562		75,257	5,900	1,159,609
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	1,383,433		8,743	22,400	272,518
Residential.....	1,798,791		75,025	2,800	711,984
New construction.....	1,505,592		71,207		621,499
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	293,199		3,818	2,800	90,485
Institutional.....	410,235				81,800
New construction.....	305,617				43,000
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	104,618				38,800
Commercial.....	1,192,603		6,775	16,600	288,083
New construction.....	784,429		1,850		212,420
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	408,174		4,925	16,600	75,663
Industrial.....	2,835,856		2,200	8,900	330,895
New construction.....	2,290,836		2,200	5,900	271,550
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	545,020			3,000	59,345
Other Building.....	51,510				19,365
New construction.....	19,088				11,140
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	32,422				8,225

Classification of Permits	Provinces (Concluded)				
	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Permits—Total Value.....	3,764,250	77,633	202,905	144,154	555,626
New construction.....	2,881,043	46,895	198,450	89,268	449,140
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	883,207	30,738	4,455	54,886	106,486
Residential.....	514,638	32,418	6,035	82,322	373,569
New construction.....	406,795	17,180	4,450	46,393	337,568
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	107,843	15,238	1,585	35,929	36,001
Institutional.....	99,243		193,000	26,740	9,452
New construction.....	40,000		193,000	25,740	3,877
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	59,243			1,000	5,575
Commercial.....	755,448	81,165	3,850	29,032	61,655
New construction.....	516,559	20,165	1,000	10,935	21,500
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	238,884	11,000	2,850	18,097	40,155
Industrial.....	2,371,701	14,000		4,510	103,650
New construction.....	1,916,276	9,500		4,510	80,900
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	455,425	4,500			22,750
Other Building.....	23,225	50	20	1,550	7,300
New construction.....	1,413	50		1,190	5,295
Additions, alterations, repairs.....	21,812		20	360	2,005

TABLE II.—RECORD OF BUILDING PERMITS AND THEIR INDEXES, TOGETHER WITH AVERAGE INDEXES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1926-1941. (1926=100)

Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials	Year	Value of Building Permits issued		Index of value of building permits	Average Index of wholesale prices of building materials
	January	Twelve months				January	Twelve months		
	\$	\$				\$	\$		
1942.....	6,288,995	135,301,519	(1)	(2)	1933.....	1,185,961	21,776,496	13.9	78.3
1941.....	4,470,931	113,005,208	(1)	106.7	1932.....	3,211,012	42,319,397	26.7	77.2
1940.....	3,350,089	60,272,379	(1)	96.3	1931.....	8,401,456	112,222,845	71.8	81.0
1939.....	1,721,155	60,817,332		89.7	1930.....	7,217,397	166,379,325	106.4	90.9
1938.....	1,859,181	55,844,999		89.1	1929.....	8,416,380	234,944,549	150.2	99.0
1937.....	1,721,867	41,325,693		94.3	1928.....	7,716,587	219,105,715	140.1	87.1
1936.....	1,302,758	46,560,623		85.3	1927.....	5,676,537	184,613,742	118.0	96.1
1935.....	882,878	27,457,524		81.2	1926.....	4,719,534	156,386,607	100.0	100.0
1934.....	707,812			82.6					

¹ Figures based on values reported by the original 58 municipalities. ² Data not yet available.

TABLE III.—VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 MUNICIPALITIES IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1942, AND IN JANUARY, 1941

"N.P.I."—Indicates that no permits were issued during the current month.

"No Report"—Indicates that the municipality failed to furnish its monthly report.

Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—		Cities	Value of Permits Issued during—	
	January 1942	January 1941		January 1942	January 1941
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—			Ontario—Contc.		
Charlottetown.....	No report	3,200	Sarnia.....	4,573	6,725
Nova Scotia—			Sault Ste. Marie.....	9,580	13,735
Halifax.....	41,382	56,345	*Stratford.....	300	1,515
New Glasgow.....	N.P.I.	1,200	*Toronto.....	633,297	360,140
Sydney.....	5,568	18,000	East York Tp.....	69,300	41,960
New Brunswick—			*Windsor.....	221,205	41,115
Fredericton.....	N.P.I.	N.P.I.	Riverside.....	3,950	4,350
Moncton.....	No report	N.P.I.	Woodstock.....	3,418	36,522
Saint John.....	22,400	15,760	York Tp.....	46,800	59,500
Quebec—			Manitoba—		
Montreal (*Maisonneuve).....	844,834	435,010	*Brandon.....	128	3,300
Quebec.....	40,900	114,690	St. Boniface.....	4,655	15,050
Shawinigan Falls.....	2,025	N.P.I.	*Winnipeg.....	66,350	43,200
Sherbrooke.....	17,000	130,900	Saskatchewan—		
Trois-Rivieres.....	24,225	31,975	*Moose Jaw.....	700	N.P.I.
Westmount.....	No report	2,950	*Regina.....	196,125	51,040
Ontario—			*Saskatoon.....	1,600	4,500
Bellefleur.....	200	6,180	Alberta—		
Brantford.....	15,760	52,780	*Calgary.....	90,984	47,474
Chatham.....	5,080	25,800	*Edmonton.....	36,195	29,535
Fort William.....	20,030	6,950	Lethbridge.....	7,600	6,660
Galt.....	No report	26,600	Medicine Hat.....	9,375	2,925
Guelph.....	N.P.I.	725	British Columbia—		
Hamilton.....	504,959	134,383	Nanaimo.....	4,675	2,000
Kingston.....	18,390	65,700	*New Westminster.....	40,610	49,200
Kitchener.....	10,705	13,967	Prince Rupert.....	12,610	15,900
London.....	22,750	48,375	*Vancouver.....	No report	12,450
Oshawa.....	375	40,675	North Vancouver.....	396,085	667,040
Ottawa.....	511,600	256,300	Vernon.....	6,577	15,370
Owen Sound.....	6,500	30	*Victoria.....	71,234	218,563
Peterborough.....	7,500	6,650			
Port Arthur.....	7,385	27,243	Total 58 Municipalities.....	(1) 4,229,027	3,569,557
St. Catharines.....	59,850	261,475	Total 35 Municipalities.....	(2) 3,938,651	3,214,875
St. Thomas.....	8,600	18,085			

* Indicates a municipality whose records are available back to 1910.

1 54 municipalities only, reporting.

2 33 municipalities only reporting.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER RECORD

THE British Ministry of Labour Gazette for January, 1942, summarizes the November-December employment situation in Great Britain as follows:—

The number of men and boys registered at employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at December 8 was 2,343, a decrease of 2,992 as compared with November 17. Of this total, 27,578 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Those registered as on short time, or otherwise temporarily suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment, numbered 4,426; this was a decrease of 1,488 as compared with November 17. Those registered as unemployed casual workers being persons who normally seek their

livelihood by jobs of short duration) numbered 9,523 a decrease of 1,261 as compared with November 17.

The corresponding figures for women and girls on the registers at December 8 were 72,881 wholly unemployed, 8,835 temporarily stopped, and 346 unemployed casual workers. Of those wholly unemployed 2,812 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment, and 2,873 had been classified as unable for good cause to transfer to another area. As compared with November 17 the numbers wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 3,768, those temporarily stopped a decrease of 1,263, and unemployed casual workers an increase of 24.

The number of applicants for unemployment benefit or allowances on the registers at December 8 was 129,791, as compared with 138,229 at November 17, and 586,081 at December 9, 1940.

United States

Seasonal declines in trade, construction, and manufacturing accounted largely for the decrease of about 1,235,000 in civil non-agricultural employment from mid-December to mid-January, according to a report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins. The decrease in employment in wholesale and retail trade amounted to 760,000 workers, and reflected the usual reduction in temporary personnel employed to handle the Christmas holiday trade. Contract construction showed a decrease of 161,000 as a result of reductions in both Federal and non-Federal construction. Total factory employment declined by 145,000, employment falling sharply in consumer durable goods industries converting to war production and in many seasonally curtailed non-durable goods industries. War industries, however, continued to expand at a rapid rate. Government employment was reduced by 57,000 as temporary post-office personnel was released.

Civil non-agricultural employment totalled approximately 39,850,000 in January, 1942 and was 2,700,000 greater than in January, 1941. During the year manufacturing has accounted for an increase of 1,500,000 workers. Federal, State, and local government employment increased 443,000, trade rose 250,000; transportation and public utilities 250,000; finance and service 118,000; contract construction 90,000; and mining 26,000.

The decrease in manufacturing employment from December to January was of less than the usual seasonal proportions, but was larger than the decline that occurred during the corresponding period of the previous year. The chief reduction among consumers' durable goods industries—which are converting their facilities, completely or partially, to the manufacture of munitions—occurred in automobile plants where 50,000 fewer wage earners were employed.

Other consumer durable goods industries showing substantial employment declines were stoves, radios and phonographs, furniture, washing machines, clocks and watches, jewelry, and silverware. Substantial reductions were also reported by the following metal working industries: hardware, plumbers' supplies, stamped and enamelled ware, wirework, and lighting equipment. Although seasonal factors were responsible for declines in a number of the non-durable goods industries, shortages of raw materials caused decreases in such industries as hosiery, rubber tires and tubes, woollen and worsted goods, carpets and rags, and silk and rayon.

Employment for all manufacturing industries combined decreased 1.3 per cent over

the month to 132.5 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Factory pay rolls increased 1.8 per cent over the month to 173.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Compared with January 1941, factory employment advanced 14.7 per cent and pay rolls 43.5 per cent. The considerably greater increase in pay rolls reflects expansion in working hours, overtime payments, and wage-rate increases.

Among the mining industries, the only substantial decrease between December and January occurred in quarrying and non-metallic mines. Little significant change occurred in either anthracite or bituminous coal, metal mining or crude petroleum producing. The largest increases over the year were in metal mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, and bituminous coal mining. Changes over the month in the various public utilities were of about the usual seasonal amounts while telephone and telegraph companies reported the largest gains over the year interval.

In retail trade, post-holiday employment showed the usual seasonal curtailment with a loss of 15 per cent, while pay rolls decreased 12 per cent. Wholesale trade employment declined seasonally by 1.5 per cent over the month, while pay rolls showed virtually no change.

A Factory Nursery Centre in England

Rowtree and Company, Limited, York, have established its own nursery centre within the factory to encourage married women with children to accept employment. The Company considered that it could provide such facilities more quickly than the local authority and that the expense of providing the premises, equipment and staff was justified by the acute need for women workers. Under the two-shift system work continues from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and a residential nursery would be necessary for night and shift workers. It was decided, however, to open a Day Nursery only.

The Company's nursery centre consists of a crèche for children under two years of age and a nursery school for those from two to five. It is staffed by a superintendent, three trained nursery workers and several young helpers. Average attendance is between 50 and 60, and the children arrive as early as 7.30 a.m. The factory canteen manageress is responsible for providing the children with four meals a day and has a special permit from the local Food Office which enables her to obtain foods suitable for children. Medical care is provided by the company's medical department and consists of a preliminary examination and a weekly check-up. The mothers of the children pay 5s. a week for one child, 8s. for two and 10s. for three.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada, which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wage Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by Orders in Council of April 9, 1924, and of December 31, 1934. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On May 30, 1941, an Order in Council, P.C. 3884, was passed rescinding the schedule of minimum wage rates set out in the "B" conditions which had been in effect since December, 1934, and establishing increased rates of 35 cents and 25 cents respectively for male and female workers over eighteen years of age. It also made provision for a system of permits to employ beginners and handicapped workers at sub-standard rates, and provided penalties for non-compliance with the prescribed rates.

On October 4, 1941, P.C. 3884 was revoked by the passage of Order in Council P.C. 7679 and minimum rates were prescribed for all employees of Government contractors and subcontractors. (The full text of this Order in Council appears at pages 1226 and 1227 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October.)

The four major changes made by the new Order are: (1) the application of the minimum rates to all employees of contractors and subcontractors throughout an establishment of which any part may be engaged on Government orders, and not only as previously to those employees actually engaged on Government work; (2) the addition of a new minimum wage rate of 20 cents an hour for employees under 18 years of age whose rates previously had been set by provincial regulation; (3) the authorization of special beginners' rates; and (4) the exemption from the necessity of obtaining beginners' permits unless the number of beginners exceeds a quota of 20 per cent of the total number of employees in any establishment.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as

wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. This clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or any other persons doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuation of the work be paid fair wages:

The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

This Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance, or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other works being carried out under agreements with the provinces which are also assisted by grant of federal funds, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken by the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages for overtime and as to the proper classification of any

work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours, on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

War Contracts

All contracts awarded by the Department of Munitions and Supply are subject to labour conditions for the protection of the workpeople concerned.

In the case of building and construction contracts, the labour conditions include fair wages schedules based on the rates current in the particular district where the work is being performed, and provide that the working hours shall not exceed eight per day and forty-four per week.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture and overhaul of aircraft, the labour conditions include one scale of minimum wage rates which has been approved for all work of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces), and a separate and higher scale for all such contracts undertaken in Western Canada (comprising the area from Fort William to the Pacific Coast). These contracts are subject also to a working week of not more than forty-eight hours, provision being made that any necessary and authorized overtime work shall be paid for at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate.

Contracts for shipbuilding and repair are all subject to labour conditions including fair wage schedules based on the rates current in the district where the work is being executed. Provision is made for the observance of working hours of not more than forty-eight per week and for a wage rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for any overtime that is necessary and authorized by the Dominion Government inspector in the plant.

Contracts for the manufacture of equipment and supplies for the defence forces are subject to the "B" labour conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council referred to in the introduction to this article.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded during February

During the month of February, the Department of Labour prepared, on request, 109 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

Particulars of the contracts which have been entered into recently by the various Government departments (other than the Department of Munitions and Supply) appear hereunder:—

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work, and also specify that the rates of wages set out herein are "minimum rates only" and that nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instances where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Alterations and additions to a public building at Pembroke, Ont. Name of contractors, Estate Walter Beatty, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, \$9,349.54. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	\$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas, or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Enginemmen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers—metal	0 60
Linoleum layers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65

	Per hour
Sheet metal workers	\$0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 90
Watchmen	0 30
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 40
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 90

Construction of a new extension to the Immigration Hospital, Savard Park, Quebec City, P.Q. Name of contractors, Jobin Brothers, Inc., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 29, 1941. Amount of contract, \$130,920, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	\$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boilermakers on construction or erection	0 87
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 65
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas, or elec.	0 60
Drill runners	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Elevator constructors	0 90
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 63
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 87
Hoist operators—tower (gas, or elec.)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Riggers (general)	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 50
Steam shovel—	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 85
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 87
Terrazzo layers	0 70

	Per hour
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	\$0 55
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters (ceramic)	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 55
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 87

Construction of a Recreation Building and three Staff Residences at the Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractors, Concrete Construction, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 21, 1942. Amount of contract, \$128,498 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	\$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 92
Carpenters and joiners	0 81
Cement finishers	0 64
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 64
Electric	0 58
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 87
Elevator constructors	1 00
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 70
Labourers	0 46
Lathers—metal	0 87
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 78
Painters and glaziers	0 74
Plasterers	0 90
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Shinglers (wood)	0 81
Shinglers (asbestos)	0 69
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Structural steel workers	0 87
Terrazzo layers	0 81
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 58
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 60

Construction of Dominion Government Temporary Office Building No. 6, Ottawa. Name of contractors, Pigott Construction Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, January 10, 1942. Amount of contract \$328,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	\$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or elec.	0 55

	Per hour
Compressor operators (gas, or elec.)	\$0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 45
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 90
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 95
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

Construction of Pavilions "B" and "C" Campbhill Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 17, 1941. Amount of contract \$233,335 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	\$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 40
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Painters (spray)	0 80
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 45
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters (ceramic)	1 10
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70

	Per hour
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 85
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of addition to Botanical Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Name of contractors, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa. Date of contract, December 3, 1941. Amount of contract, \$12,675. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers:	
Up to Sept. 30, 1941	\$1 05
On and after Oct. 1, 1941	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to July 31, 1941	0 85
On and after Aug. 1, 1941	0 90
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Elec. or gas.	0 65
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Roofers, sheet metal:	
Up to Sept. 30, 1941	0 92
On and after Oct. 1, 1941	0 95
Sheet metal workers:	
Up to Sept. 30, 1941	0 92
On and after Oct. 1, 1941	0 95
Tile setters (asphalt)	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 50

Alterations to the old Administration Building to provide an Infectious Diseases Pavilion at Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, J. C. Dill, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 29, 1942. Amount of contract, \$20,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	\$0 97½
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 10
Labourers	0 50
Lathers—metal	1 00
Lathers—wood	0 75

	Per hour
Linoleum layers	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck	1 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 68½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 12½
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 62½
Sheet metal workers	1 07½
Watchmen	0 45

Construction of a Naval Base at Shelburne, N.S. Name of contractors, M. A. Condon and Son, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, March 2, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices; approximate expenditure, \$264,140. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	\$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or elec.	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver (horse and cart)	0 50
Driver (team and wagon)	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.)	0 70
Enginemmen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators, tower (gas. or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temp. work)	0 50
Pipe layers (caulkers and solderers)	0 45
Pile driver and derrick:	
Foremen	0 70
Engineers	0 60
Man (rigging, setting and signalling)	0 50
Firemen	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 40
Sheet metal	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 45
Letourneau, etc.	0 55
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or elec.)	0 55

Alterations to Maw Block, Winnipeg, Man., for the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Name of contractors, Randver Sigurd-

son, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 28, 1942. Amount of contract, \$7,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	\$1 15
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 52½
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 95
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 80
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 60
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	1 15
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 52½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 05
Watchmen	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of staff residences at Kimberley, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett and White Construction Company, Limited, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, \$7,014. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	\$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas, or elec.	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45
Shinglers (wood, asbestos)	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 40
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45

Construction of a water supply main at Weyburn, Sask. Name of contractors, Saskatoon Contracting Company, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, \$8,746. A fair

wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	\$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Boilermakers on construction or erection	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas, or elec.	0 40
Compressor operators (gas, or elec.)	0 40
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 40
Enginemn, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface-temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Powdermen	0 40
Pumpmen	0 40
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply system at Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractor, Kirt Paving Company, Limited, Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, \$4,716. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	\$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Engineers, crane (steam, gas, or elec.)	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Pipefitters (surface-temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Powdermen	0 45
Pumpmen	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50

	Per hour
Shovel operators (gas.) .. .	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber) .. .	0 42
Tractor operators:	
Small .. .	0 45
Letourneau, etc. .. .	0 55
Watchmen .. .	0 30

Construction of water supply main at St. Aldwyn, Sask. Name of contractors, Saskatoon Contracting Company, Limited, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, \$11,459.99. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths .. .	\$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers .. .	0 40
Carpenters and joiners .. .	0 70
Dragline operators (steam or gas.) .. .	1 00
Dragline:	
Firemen .. .	0 60
Oilers .. .	0 50
Drivers .. .	0 35
Driver (team and wagon) .. .	0 50
Drill runners .. .	0 65
Engineers, crane (steam, gas, and elec.) .. .	0 70
Enginemmen, stationary .. .	0 45
Labourers .. .	0 35
Machinists .. .	0 65
Machinists' helpers .. .	0 40
Motor truck drivers .. .	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck .. .	1 40
Pipe fitters (surface temp. work) .. .	0 50
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers .. .	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters .. .	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen) .. .	0 42½
Powdermen .. .	0 45
Pumpmen .. .	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineers .. .	1 00
Cranemen .. .	0 75
Firemen .. .	0 60
Oilers .. .	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.) .. .	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small .. .	0 50
Letourneau, etc. .. .	0 60
Watchmen .. .	0 30
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec. .. .	0 60

Construction of water supply main at Mount Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Scott Jackson Construction, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 2, 1942. Amount of contract, \$21,881. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths .. .	\$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers .. .	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers .. .	1 05
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar) .. .	0 50
Carpenters and joiners .. .	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gas. or elec. .. .	0 60
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.) .. .	0 55

	Per hour
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.) .. .	1 00
Firemen .. .	0 60
Oilers .. .	0 50
Drivers .. .	0 45
Driver, team and wagon .. .	0 60
Drill runners .. .	0 55
Enginemmen, stationary .. .	0 55
Labourers .. .	0 45
Motor truck drivers .. .	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck .. .	1 50
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work) .. .	0 60
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers .. .	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters .. .	0 95
Powdermen .. .	0 55
Pumpmen .. .	0 55
Steam shovel:	
Engineers .. .	1 00
Cranemen .. .	0 75
Firemen .. .	0 60
Oilers .. .	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.) .. .	1 00
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber) .. .	0 55
Tractor operators:	
Small .. .	0 55
Letourneau, etc. .. .	0 65
Watchmen .. .	0 40
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec. .. .	0 70
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.) .. .	0 70
Machinists .. .	0 70
Hoist operators—tower (gas. or elec.) .. .	0 55

Development of Tofino Aerodrome, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 30, 1942. Amount of contract, \$952,455. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen .. .	\$0 50
Blacksmiths .. .	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers .. .	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats) .. .	0 45
Carpenters and joiners .. .	0 90
Cement finishers .. .	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam .. .	0 65
Gas. or elec. .. .	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.) .. .	0 50
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.) .. .	1 12½
Firemen .. .	0 74½
Oilers .. .	0 60
Drivers .. .	0 45
Driver:	
Horse and cart .. .	0 55
Team and wagon .. .	0 75
Drill runners .. .	0 50
Engineers, crane (steam, gas. or elec.) .. .	0 70
Enginemmen, stationary .. .	0 55
Labourers .. .	0 45
Machinists .. .	0 90
Machinists' helpers .. .	0 50
Motor boat operators .. .	0 45
Motor truck:	
Drivers .. .	0 45
Driver and truck .. .	1 45
Pipefitters (surface—temp. work) .. .	0 65
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers .. .	0 45
Powdermen .. .	0 50
Pumpmen .. .	0 50

	Per hour		Per hour
Rivermen (log manipulators on storage dams, and men employed on soundings and on hazardous work on rivers and streams)	0 50	Oilers	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55	Drivers	0 40
Road grader operators:		Driver—team and wagon	0 75
Horsedrawn	0 45	Drill runners	0 50
Including team	0 80	Electricians—inside wiremen	0 70
Gas	0 50	Engineers:	
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 70	Operating steam—single or double drums	0 65
Steam shovel:		Crane—steam, gas, elec.	0 70
Engineers	1 12½	Enginemmen, stationary	0 50
Cranemen	0 90	Hoist operators—lower (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Firemen	0 74½	Labourers	0 40
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 12½	Lathers:	
Tractor operators (Letourneau, etc.)	0 70	Metal	0 70
Truss assemblers and erectors (wood)	0 60	Wood	0 65
Watchmen	0 40	Machinists	0 65
Wharf and dock builders	1 00	Motor boat operators	0 45
		Motor truck:	
		Driver	0 45
		Driver and truck	1 45
		Painters and glaziers	0 60
		Pipefitters—surface temp. work	0 55
		Pipelayers—caulkers and solderers	0 50
		Pile driver and derrick:	
		Foremen	0 75
		Engineers	0 65
		Men	0 55
		Firemen	0 50
		Labourers	0 45
		Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
		Powdermen	0 50
		Pumpmen	0 50
		Roofers:	
		Felt and gravel; patent, comp.	0 45
		Sheet metal	0 70
		Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
		Steam shovel:	
		Engineers	1 00
		Cranemen	0 75
		Firemen	0 60
		Oilers	0 50
		Operators—gas.	1 00
		Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
		Tractor operators:	
		Small	0 50
		Letourneau, etc.	0 60
		Watchmen	0 35
		Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 65

Additional construction at Amherst Aerodrome, N.S. Name of contractor, B. H. Williamson, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, February 4, 1942. Amount of contract, \$10,725. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Drivers	\$0 35
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 50
Team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck:	
Driver and truck	1 35
Drivers	0 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 40
Including team	0 60
Gas	0 45
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 60
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 45
Letourneau, etc.	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply works at Jarvis, Ont. Name of contractors, Grant Contracting Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1942. Amount of contract, \$58,030. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatmen (rowboats)	\$0 35
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gas. or elec.	0 50
Divers (Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Dragline:	
Operators—steam or gas.	Per hour
Firemen	1 00
	0 60

Additional airport development at London, Ont. Name of contractors, Johnson Brothers Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont. Date of contract, February, 9, 1942. Amount of contract, \$7,022.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers	\$0 55
Asphalt tampers, smoothers and spreaders	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or elec.)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 55
Team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck:	
Drivers	0 45
Driver and truck	1 45

	Per hour
Pipefitters (surface-temp. work)	0 55
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gas	0 50
Road roller operators (steam or gas.)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 50
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 35

Clearing of practice bombing range at Loggieville (Chatham), N.B. Name of contractors, Armstrong Bros., Perth, N.B. Date of contract, February 13, 1942. Amount of contract, \$12,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	\$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Drivers	0 35
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 50
Team and wagon	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck	1 35
Tractor operators (Letourneau, etc.)	0 45
Truss assemblers and erectors (wood)	0 55
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of water supply main at Chater, Man. Name of contractors, Henry Borger and Son, Limited, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 19, 1942. Amount of contract, \$16,075. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	\$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas, or elec.	0 45
Compressor operators (gas, or elec.)	0 45
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver:	
Horse and cart	0 55
Team and wagon	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, crane (steam, gas or elec.)	0 75

	Per hour
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas, or elec.)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 40
Pipefitters (surface-temp. work)	0 50
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 45
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 90
Gas	0 60
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 00
Cranemen	0 75
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators:	
Small	0 60
Letourneau, etc.	0 60
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 60

Construction of waterworks pumphouse at Gananoque, Ont. Name of contractors, King Paving Company, Limited, Oakville, Ont. Date of contract, February 24, 1942. Amount of contract, \$4,724.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	\$1 05
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gas, or elec.	0 50
Compressor operators (gas, or elec.)	0 50
Dragline:	
Operators (steam or gas.)	1 00
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver (team and wagon)	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, crane (steam, gas, and elec.)	0 70
Enginemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—tower (gas, or elec.)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 70
Machinists	0 70
Machinists' helpers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 05
Pipe fitters (surface temp. work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers:	
Felt and gravel; patent; comp.	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70

	Per hour	Nature of Contract	Contractor
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50	Gymnasium knickers.	S. S. Holden, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.
Steam shovel:		Woollen mitts	Mr. Geo. E. Hanson, Hull, P.Q.
Engineers	1 00	Toques	R. M. Ballantyne, Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Cranemen	0 75	Pillows	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Firemen.	0 60	Button brushes	The Stevens-Hepner Co., Ltd., Port Elgin, Ont.
Oilers	0 50	Flags.	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00	Blue web waist belts.	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cut- ting and fitting timber)	0 50	Bath towels.	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tractor operators:		Pillow slips	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Small	0 50	Bedsteads	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Letourneau, etc.	0 60	Braces	The King Suspender & Neckwear Co., Toronto, Ont.
Watchmen	0 35	Mattresses	Simmons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.
Welders and burners—acetylene or elec.	0 65	Metal badges	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
		Arm bands	S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

(2) Dredging Work

NOTE.—The labour conditions of contracts of this nature contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging a channel at the south of the Capilano River, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 23, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$9,600.

Dredging four areas, A, B, C and D; removing an old cribwork structure in area A and approach; removing the pilework section of existing No. 1 wharf in area A and approach, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter and Sons, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 27, 1942. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximate expenditure, \$115,936.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Supply of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Contractor	Nature of Contract
Chevrons	William Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cook's coats and trousers	Robt. C. Wilkins Co. Ltd., Farnham, P.Q.
Gymnasium jerseys	Penman's Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Barrington Rubber Co., Ltd., Oakville, Ont.
	Uniform Company Reg'd., Quebec, P.Q.
	Uniform Camp Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Ont.
	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
	Canadian Spool Cotton Co., Montreal, P.Q.
	Mayer Sealing Devices Reg'd., Montreal, P.Q.
	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
	United-Carr Fastener Co. of Canada, Hamilton, Ont.
	D. K. McLaren, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
	Monarch Belting Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter pouches and mail bags.	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, and schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of the employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

DELORO, ONTARIO.—DELORO SMELTING AND REFINING CO. LTD. AND COMMITTEE OF EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following an application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act which was later withdrawn when agreement was reached through the Industrial Disputes Inquiry Commission. Agreement to be in effect from February 14, 1942, to August 1, 1942, and thereafter until 60 days' notice.

Hours: 8 per day where possible, 48 per week; overtime and work for day workers on Sundays at time and one half. For electric furnace operations, 9 hours per day, a 54 hour week; for shift work, overtime after 56 hours a week; for work where Sunday operations are the rule, a week to be 56 hours, with straight time on Sundays. Wage rates in effect at time agreement made to be maintained; the company to pay to each employee on March 31, 1942, and at the end of each subsequent quarterly period for the duration of the war a "goodwill" bonus of 10 per cent of the earnings of each such employee during the previous three months. The Company will continue to pay the wartime cost of living bonus in accordance with Order in Council C. 7440 of December 16, 1940. Vacation: one week per year after one year's service. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

AULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—CHROMIUM MINING AND SMELTING CORPORATION LTD. AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1941, page 1189, and this issue page 263. Agreement to be in effect from January 28, 1942 to July 27, 1942, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice. Hours (subject to re-

quirements indicated by federal government): 8 per day for shift employees, 8 or 9 per day for day workers according to nature of operations; employees on shift work to operate on change shifts as now established to ensure days of rest; day workers electing to work 7 days per week will be subject to call but, work permitting, will have Sundays off; day workers electing to work 6 days per week will not be subject to call for work on Sundays. Overtime at time and one half except a shift worker replacing by agreement his relief man. Wage rates now established to be maintained. During normal times employer will pay wages equal to or above prevailing rates in the community for similar work. During war conditions, wages will follow the principle formulated by the federal government and in accordance with Order in Council 8253 of October 27, 1941 and amendments. Vacation: only shift employees on a 7 day week basis and day employees electing to work a 7 day week to be given a vacation with pay, such annual vacation to be from 3 days during second year of service to 15 days after five years' continuous service. Provision is made for seniority rights, for collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MACDONALD BROTHERS AIRCRAFT LIMITED, WINNIPEG, AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LODGE 741.

Agreement reached following application for a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1342) and conciliation by the Industrial Dispute Inquiry Commission and subsequent withdrawal of the application (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, pages 1488 and 1468, and this issue page 263).

Agreement in effect from January 24, 1942, to December 31, 1942, or 1943 if notice is given by neither party.

The Company recognizes a shop committee of the union who are employees of the company as the bargaining agent of the employees. Hours: 48 per week; overtime at time and one half for first four hours and double time thereafter; double time also for work on Sundays (or other day assigned where work on Sunday necessary due to 7 day operations) and seven specified holidays. The wage schedule in effect at the time the agreement made is to continue until any change is permitted by the National War Labour Board. A cost-of-living bonus to be paid in accordance with the federal government Order in Council P.C. 8253 of October 27, 1941, or subsequent Orders in Council. Provision is made for seniority rights and for the settlement of disputes.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Agreement Act was assented to June 22, 1940, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1940, page 812. It replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Act, 1938. Agreements and regulations under the "Collective Labour Agreements Act," the "Act respecting Workmen's Wages" and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Agreement Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation throughout the province or within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date the Order in Council is adopted. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked by a further Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour after consulting the parties to the agreement and after the required notice has been published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. A parity committee (formerly called a joint committee) must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A parity committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement

and such by-laws must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from June 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues from May 1938, to July, 1940. Proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act are noted in the issues beginning August, 1940.

Recent proceedings under the Act include the extension of two new agreements and the amendment of eight other agreements, all of which are noted below. In addition, requests for the amendment of the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*: fur industry, Quebec, in the issue of February 7; barbers and hairdressers at Quebec, the embroidery industry throughout the province, building trades at Sorel, garages and service stations at Quebec and plumbers at Three Rivers, in the issue of February 14; hardware stores at Quebec, barbers and hairdressers at St. Johns and Iberville, the fur industry (wholesale) at Montreal, the lithographing industry throughout the province and building trades at St. Johns, in the issue of February 21; bakers at Montreal, building trades at Val d'Or and Amos, building materials throughout the province and building trades at St. Jerome, in the issue of February 28. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* during February, approving the levying of assessments by certain parity committees.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, MONTREAL
An Order in Council, dated February 18, 1941, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1939, page 1064, September, 1940, pages 970, January, 1941, page 70, February, pages 183, and January, 1942, page 110). The basic weekly wage rates are unchanged at \$21 for journeymen bakers and pastry cooks, \$18 for helpers, \$12 for apprentices, \$25 to \$29 for foremen (with the addition of a rate of \$32 for foremen in establishments of 16 or more men), \$18 for salesmen and distributors plus commissions; extra employees 50 cents per hour for journeymen bakers and 40 cents for helpers; inspectors where employed, \$25 per week. A cost-of-living bonus of \$2.50 per week is added to the weekly minimum wage. Effective from February 15, 1942, an additional cost-of-living bonus is payable in accordance with the federal government Orders in Council P.C.

253 and 9514 of 1941. The agreement is extended to December 31, 1942, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Manufacturing: Fur and Leather Products

TANNERY INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated February 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, February, 1941, page 33, August, page 1008 and October, page 313). The 10 per cent increase in hourly rates wanted as a war bonus from September 13, 1941, is rescinded and replaced by a cost-of-living bonus of 25 cents per week for each rise of one point in the cost-of-living index since August, 1939, for all adult male employees, and a bonus of one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for each such point rise, for male employees under 21 years and female workers where the basic wage rates of such are less than \$25 per week.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council dated February 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1385, December, 1939, page 1279, November, 1940, page 1202, August, 1941, page 1008 and September, page 1159). The minimum wage scale which was originally stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, page 104, is amended for certain classes: class E (steam machine pressers on coats and general underpressers on vests) is replaced by class D-1 (steam machine pressage on coats and general underpressers on vests) with minimum hourly rates of .51 cents in zone I, .44 cents in zone II and 44 cents in zone III; in class E, choppers on coats are deleted and the following new class added—class D-2 (choppers on coats, pants and vests) 49 cents in zone I, 44 cents in zone II and 42 cents in zone III; the wage rates for class FF (underpressers in the pants department) are changed to 42 cents in zone I, 38 cents in zone II and 36 cents in zone III; choppers on odd pants are deleted from their previous group and made part of a new group with minimum hourly rates of 41 cents in zone I, 41 cents in zone II and 39 cents in zone III.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated January 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 1075, and November, page 1202) but does not affect the summary previously given.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, MONTREAL

A correction to the Order in Council summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, which does not affect the summary previously given.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CAR AND BUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 14, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, April, page 390, January, 1941, page 70, April, page 473, and May, page 593) by extending the terms of the agreement to March 1, 1943.

Manufacturing: Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

PAINT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

An Order in Council, dated February 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1940, page 282, and January, 1942, page 110) to May 1, 1942.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, VAL D'OR AND AMOS

An order in Council, dated January 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 7, extends the term of the agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1941, page 704, and October, page 1315, and December, page 1573) to February 11, 1943.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, extends the term of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1939, page 629; February, 1940, page 173; April, page 391; June, page 610; February, 1941, page 184; April, page 473; June, page 705; July, page 854; August, page 1013; September, page 1162; November, page 1425, and February, 1942, page 234) to April 30, 1942.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS

An Order in Council, dated February 26, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Union nationale catholique des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers, Inc.) of Three Rivers and L'Union nationale catholique des Employés Barbiers et Coiffeurs (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers) of Three Rivers. Agreement to be in effect from February 28, 1942, to February 27, 1943, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, and includes: the cities of Three Rivers and Cap de la Madeleine and within two miles of them (zone I); the cities of Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère and within two miles of them (zone II); and the town of Louiseville and within two miles of it (zone III).

Hours: 56 per week in zones I and II, and 62 hours in zone III. Weekly wage rates: for barbers and male hairdressers, \$15 plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of \$22 made by the

employee during the week or \$20 per week without percentage; female hairdressers, \$14. Rates are also set for part time employees. A cost of living bonus is provided for with increases in the cost of living over October 1, 1941 (in accordance with the federal Order in Council, P.C. 8253 of 1941). A scale of minimum charges to customers is provided for. Apprentices to be paid from \$5 for second six months to \$10 after 18 months.

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS, MONTREAL

An Order in Council, dated February 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section des Directeurs de Funérailles du District de Montréal de l'Association des Marchands détaillants du Canada (The Montreal District Funeral Directors' Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada) and Le Syndicat des Employés de

Pompes Funèbres de Montréal, Inc. (The Union of Funeral Undertakers' Employees of Montreal, Inc.). This agreement applies to all funeral directors and embalmers and their employees on the Island of Montreal and Isle Jésus, a within 10 miles of the Island of Montreal, and is in effect from February 21, 1942, to February 20, 1943, and for another 30 days if a new agreement has not then been adopted.

Hours: 66 per week; overtime at time and half the minimum rates. Minimum wage rates: embalmers \$28 and \$30 per week, or \$8 per hour for third class to 60 cents for fifth class mechanics; servicemen from \$18 for experienced men to \$23 after three years; ex-employees 40 cents per hour. A cost of living bonus is provided for in accordance with federal Order in Council P.C. 8253 of 1941. Students learning embalming are not paid; apprenticeship to be for one year.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1942

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE official index number of the cost of living in Canada, calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base period 1935 to 1939 as 100 advanced from 115.4 at the beginning of January, 1942 to 115.7 at the beginning of February due to advances in the food group and in certain miscellaneous items. In the former group increases in the prices of potatoes, onions, meats and tea more than offset declines in the prices of fruits and eggs. A fractional decline was recorded in the clothing group while the rent, fuel, and home furnishings groups were unchanged. Comparative figures for the total index at certain dates are 115.7 for February, 1942; 115.4 for January; 115.5 for October, 1941; 108.2 for February, 1941; 103.8 for February, 1940; and 100.8 for August, 1939, the last prewar month.

After adjustment to the base 100.0 for August, 1939, as required by Order in Council P.C. 8253, the index was 114.8 at the beginning of February; 114.5 for January; and 114.6 for October, 1941, thus showing an increase of two-tenths of one point between October, 1941, and February, 1942, and a wartime increase in the cost of living of 14.8 points down to February 2.

Foods advanced 24 per cent between August, 1939, and January, 1942; clothing 19.7 per cent; home furnishings and services 16.9 per cent; fuel and light 14.0 per cent; rent 7.1 per cent; and miscellaneous 5.7 per cent.

The control of prices under an Order in Council of November 1, 1941, P.C. 8527, became effective on December 1, 1941, the Order having been amended to change the effective date from November 17 to December

1. The text of P.C. 8527 which appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for November on page 1371 provided that no person should sell any goods or supply services at prices higher than during the period September 15 to October 11, except under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December on pages 1498 to 1534 under the title "Stabilization of Prices in Canada" there appears an outline of the measures taken by the Board. Prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, furs and certain kinds of fresh, cured and canned fish were exempted by the Board from the provisions of the maximum prices regulations. The order did not apply to sales by farmers and fishermen to dealers or processors of live stock, poultry, eggs, milk, cream, dairy butter, farm made cheese, honey, maple syrup and fish but did apply to sales by such dealers and processors and to sales by farmers and fishermen to consumers. On December 19, 1941, the Board announced that an increase in the price of milk by one cent per quart might be authorized in certain areas and under specified conditions. Authorization for similarly limited increases in retail prices of some kinds of tea in certain provinces, by amounts up to five cents per pound, was announced on January 16. On January 20 the Board re-established the price ceiling on onions, the basic period being the week ended January 10, 1942, and on March 10 the price ceiling on potatoes was re-established, the basic period to be February 7 to February 7.

The index number of the cost of living was constructed on the basis of a survey of

expenditure of 1,439 families of wage-earners and salaried workers with earnings between \$450 and \$2,500 in 1938. The average expenditure was \$1,453.90 divided as follows: food (31.3 per cent), \$443; shelter (19.1 per cent), \$269.50; fuel and light (6.4 per cent), \$90.50; clothing (11.7 per cent), \$165.80; home furnishings (8.9 per cent), \$125.70; miscellaneous (22.6 per cent), \$319.40.

The last named group includes health (4.3 per cent), \$60.80; personal care (1.7 per cent), \$23.90; transportation (5.6 per cent), \$79.30; recreation (5.8 per cent), \$82.10; life insurance (5.2 per cent), \$73.30. Other expenditure not directly represented in the index was \$40.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of retail prices of commodities included in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services. The figures at certain dates since August, 1939, are: August, 1939, 100.0; September, 100.0; October, 103.8; November, 104.3; December, 104.3; January, 1940, 104.2; February, 104.3; March, 105.5; April, 105.5; May, 105.3; June, 105.3; July, 106.4; August, 106.8; September, 107.9; October, 108.4; November, 109.7; December, 110.0; January,

1941, 110.4; February, 110.1; March, 110.2; April, 110.7; May, 110.9; June, 112.7; July, 114.9; August, 117.7; September, 119.4; October, 120.1; November, 121.4; December, 120.6; January, 1942, 119.9; February, 120.3.

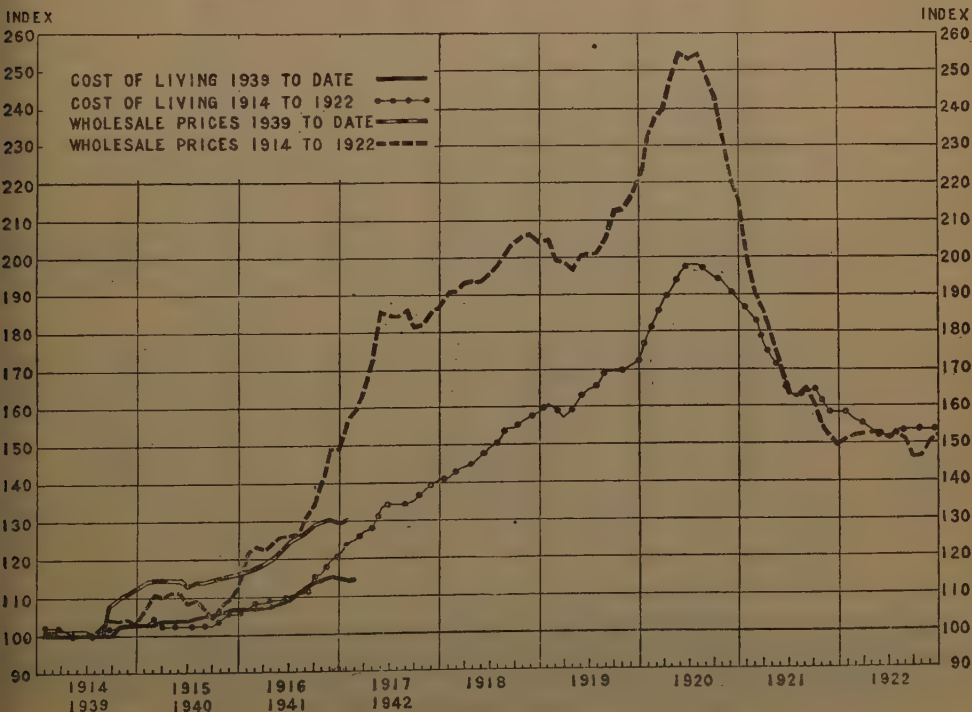
The accompanying chart shows the trend of the cost of living and wholesale prices since the beginning of the present war compared with prices in the period of 1914-1922.

Wholesale Prices

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices on the base of 1926 as 100 was 94.6 for February, 1942, as compared with 94.3 for January; 93.6 for December, 1941; 85.2 for February, 1941; and 72.3 for August, 1939, the last prewar month. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced during the month. Changes were slight except in the iron and its products group which advanced 2.2 per cent. The increase in the general index between August, 1939, and February, 1942 was 30.8 per cent. Canadian farm products advanced 34.2 per cent in the same period, consumers' goods 30.4 per cent, and producers' goods 30.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING AND WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1914-1922 AND 1939-1942

BASE: PRICES IN JULY 1914 AND IN AUGUST 1939 = 100



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

PRICES AS AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH MONTH

	Adjusted to base 100-0 for August, 1939	On base of average prices in 1935-1939 as 100*						
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913.....		79.7	88.3	74.3	76.9	88.0		70.3
1914.....		80.0	81.9	72.1	75.4	88.9		70.3
1915.....		81.6	82.7	69.9	73.8	96.8		70.9
1916.....		88.3	103.3	70.6	75.4	110.8		74.5
1917.....		104.5	133.3	75.8	83.8	130.3		81.5
1918.....		118.3	152.8	80.2	92.2	152.3		91.4
1919.....		130.0	163.3	87.6	100.7	175.1		101.2
1920.....		150.5	188.1	100.2	119.9	213.1		110.3
1921.....		132.5	143.9	108.2	127.6	123.4		112.5
1922.....		121.3	121.9	113.7	122.2	147.0		112.5
1923.....		121.7	122.8	116.6	122.2	145.1		111.7
1924.....		119.5	120.9	117.4	119.2	141.7		109.6
1925.....		120.6	126.3	117.4	116.8	141.3		107.5
1926.....		121.8	133.3	115.9	116.8	139.1		106.1
1927.....		119.9	130.8	114.5	114.4	135.6		105.1
1928.....		120.5	131.5	117.3	113.2	135.5		104.8
1929.....		121.7	134.7	119.7	112.6	134.8		105.0
1930.....		120.8	131.5	122.7	111.8	130.6		105.4
1931.....		109.1	103.1	119.4	110.0	114.3		103.3
1932.....		99.0	85.7	109.7	106.8	100.6		100.4
1933.....		94.4	84.9	98.6	102.5	93.3		98.2
1934.....		95.6	92.7	93.2	102.1	97.1		97.8
1935.....		96.2	94.6	94.0	100.9	97.6	95.4	98.7
1936.....		98.1	97.8	96.1	101.5	99.3	97.2	99.1
1937.....		101.2	103.2	99.7	98.9	101.4	101.5	100.1
1938.....		102.2	103.8	103.1	97.7	100.9	102.4	101.2
1939								
August 1.....	100.0	100.8	99.3	103.8	99.0	100.1	100.9	101.3
September 1.....	100.0	100.8	99.4	103.8	98.9	99.6	100.8	101.3
October 2.....	102.7	103.5	106.3	104.4	104.4	99.6	101.0	101.7
November 1.....	103.0	103.8	107.1	104.4	105.3	99.6	101.0	101.9
December 1.....	103.0	103.8	104.7	104.4	105.4	103.3	104.1	102.0
Year.....		101.5	100.6	103.8	101.2	100.7	101.4	101.4
1940								
January 2.....	103.0	103.8	104.5	104.4	105.5	103.3	104.3	101.8
February 1.....	103.0	103.8	104.5	104.4	105.8	103.3	104.3	101.9
March 1.....	103.8	104.6	104.8	104.4	105.7	107.8	105.9	101.9
April 1.....	103.8	104.6	104.8	104.4	105.9	107.8	106.1	101.8
May 1.....	104.1	104.9	104.4	106.9	106.1	107.8	106.2	101.8
June 1.....	104.1	104.9	103.8	106.9	106.0	107.8	106.5	101.8
July 2.....	104.8	105.6	105.3	106.9	107.0	109.1	106.9	102.2
August 1.....	105.1	105.9	105.4	106.9	108.4	109.1	106.9	103.0
September 2.....	105.6	106.4	105.4	106.9	108.5	112.4	108.9	102.8
October 1.....	106.2	107.0	106.1	107.7	108.0	113.5	109.7	102.8
November 1.....	106.9	107.8	108.7	107.7	108.5	113.5	110.0	102.8
December 2.....	107.1	108.0	109.1	107.7	108.5	113.5	110.7	102.8
Year.....		105.6	105.6	106.3	107.1	109.2	107.2	102.3
1941								
January 2.....	107.4	108.3	109.7	107.7	108.6	113.7	110.8	103.1
February 1.....	107.3	108.2	108.8	107.7	108.7	114.1	111.5	103.1
March 1.....	107.3	108.2	109.0	107.7	108.9	114.2	111.6	102.9
April 1.....	107.7	108.6	110.1	107.7	108.9	114.3	111.7	102.9
May 1.....	108.5	109.4	109.7	109.7	109.2	114.5	111.8	105.1
June 2.....	109.6	110.5	112.5	109.7	110.2	114.9	112.1	105.6
July 2.....	111.0	111.9	116.6	109.7	110.5	115.1	113.0	105.6
August 1.....	112.8	113.7	121.3	109.7	110.5	115.7	114.3	106.1
September 2.....	113.8	114.7	123.3	109.7	110.9	117.4	115.8	106.4
October 1.....	114.6	115.5	123.2	111.2	112.1	119.6	117.3	106.5
November 1.....	115.4	116.3	125.4	111.2	112.7	120.0	117.9	106.7
December 1.....	114.9	115.8	123.8	111.2	112.7	119.9	117.9	106.7
1942								
January 2.....	114.5	115.4	122.3	111.2	112.9	119.9	118.0	106.8
February 2.....	114.8	115.7	123.1	111.2	112.9	119.8	118.0	107.1

* For the period 1913 to 1934 the former series on the base 1926-100 was converted to the base 1935-1939=100. The cost of living bonus provided for by P.C. 8253 must be based on the index shown in the left-hand column. For each rise of one point in the index the amount of the bonus or its increase shall be:—(1) twenty-five cents per week for all adult male employees, and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of twenty-five dollars or more per week, and (2) one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under twenty-one years of age and female workers employed at basic wage rates of less than twenty-five dollars per week.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

August, 1939 = 100

	Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
Halifax.....	113.5	127.3	104.2	105.9	116.1	114.7	105.7
St. John.....	115.2	124.1	107.3	109.5	120.7	116.1	107.6
Montreal.....	117.1	127.1	108.3	116.3	123.1	117.5	105.1
Toronto.....	114.5	123.2	108.5	117.7	117.2	114.1	107.3
Winnipeg.....	112.4	121.7	104.4	107.1	116.8	115.7	105.6
Saskatoon.....	115.7	124.9	113.1	107.0	119.2	120.1	105.0
Edmonton.....	110.9	119.4	100.0	99.4	122.7	117.1	104.9
Vancouver.....	112.1	122.8	99.4	111.5	118.8	113.1	105.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA FOR CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS AND FUEL AT CERTAIN DATES 1914 TO 1942

Commodities	Unit	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1915	Feb. 1917	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1941	Jan. 1942	Feb. 1942
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	lb.	24.0	23.5	27.0	32.6	36.6	27.7	28.6	34.9	20.5	24.0	26.5	31.1	33.7	33.9
Beef, round steak.....	lb.	.....	20.5	24.1	29.7	32.8	23.1	23.1	29.9	16.4	19.4	22.3	26.9	29.9	30.1
Beef, rib roast.....	lb.	.....	18.9	21.5	27.0	29.5	21.3	21.4	27.5	15.5	17.8	19.8	26.3a	29.1a	29.4a
Beef, shoulder.....	lb.	16.3	16.2	17.9	23.2	23.8	15.7	15.6	21.7	11.0	12.9	15.2	18.5b	21.2b	21.2b
Beef, stewing.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.9	12.3	12.0	17.3	9.0	10.6	12.5	15.2	17.5	17.7
Veal, forequarter.....	lb.	17.0	17.6	20.9	26.7	25.9	18.8	19.2	24.3	12.2	14.9	16.8	20.6	21.2	21.3
Mutton, hindquarter....	lb.	20.8	20.3	25.9	31.9	33.1	26.2	29.5	30.5	17.3	22.2	23.5	29.7c	31.2c	31.8c
Pork, fresh, from ham....	lb.	21.9	18.7	26.1	34.1	37.0	27.5	29.1	27.5	12.2	21.2	23.6	27.7	29.2	29.4
Pork, salt mess.....	lb.	17.3	17.6	22.6	31.6	35.3	25.8	27.0	26.8	13.5	20.1	21.2	20.0	23.9	24.0
Bacon, not sliced.....	lb.	26.0	24.5	32.6	45.6	52.2	39.3	41.7	37.8	17.4	29.0	30.3	.....	39.0	39.1
Bacon, sliced.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.9	43.8	45.8	42.4	20.5	32.3	33.8	32.3	43.1	43.1
Fish, salt cod.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.6	21.4	21.0	21.3	17.9	17.6	18.5	19.7	23.6	24.3
Fish, finnan haddie.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.2	20.4	20.5	16.7	17.0	17.5	19.4	21.7	22.6
Lard.....	lb.	18.7	17.7	25.1	33.7	39.2	20.8	24.7	22.5	11.8	16.7	13.3	10.5	16.2	16.0
Eggs, fresh.....	doz.	42.6	40.8	54.9	63.8	.....	56.2	50.5	49.7	28.8	31.6d	29.6d	29.7d	40.1d	39.1d
Eggs, cooking.....	doz.	35.4	32.9	44.5	49.0	.....	47.7	41.5	41.4	22.5	26.3f	24.7f	26.1f	35.4f	34.6f
Milk.....	qt.	9.2	9.2	10.1	11.9	14.0	13.0	12.3	12.5	9.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.8	11.8
Butter, dairy.....	lb.	30.7	30.7	43.2	47.7	65.9	39.4	45.4	44.0	22.3	27.0	24.0	.....	35.1	35.0
Butter, creamery.....	lb.	35.3	35.3	48.0	52.8	73.9	44.7	49.8	48.3	25.7	30.8	27.1	38.1	38.4	38.4
Cheese, Canadian mild....	lb.	21.8	23.0	29.5	30.4	38.0	28.7	32.9h	33.8h	19.4h	22.6h	22.6h	24.0	36.4	36.5
Bread, white.....	lb.	4.2	4.7	6.1	7.5	9.1	7.0	7.6	7.7	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8
Flour.....	lb.	3.2	4.3	5.2	6.5	7.6	4.7	5.4	4.9	2.6	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Rolled oats, bulk.....	lb.	4.2	5.1	5.3	7.5	8.1	5.5	5.8	6.3	4.6	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7
Rice.....	lb.	5.8	5.9	6.8	10.1	15.8	9.6	10.9	10.5	8.0	8.1	8.1	9.1	10.5	10.5
Tomatoes, canned, 2 1/2's	tin	.....	11.3	20.5	24.8	21.4	19.1	16.7	15.7	11.7	13.0	10.7	13.6	13.8	13.8
Peas, canned, 2's.....	tin	.....	10.2	14.3	19.8	20.5	19.0	17.6	15.9	11.6	12.3	10.6	11.9	12.5	12.5
Corn, canned, 2's.....	tin	.....	10.1	15.7	23.2	21.6	17.2	16.6	15.9	11.6	12.3	10.7	12.0	13.3	13.3
Beans, dry.....	lb.	5.9	6.9	12.6	16.9	11.6	8.5	8.0	11.1	3.8	7.2	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.5
Onions.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	9.8	4.9	7.5	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	5.7	6.5
Potatoes.....	75 lb.	100.0	83.3	195.8	184.2	325.8	133.2	243.4	109.7	79.1	150.7	110.2	107.5	134.6	169.5
Potatoes.....	15 lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.8	31.6	54.0	26.5	19.2	34.5	26.1	26.0	31.0	37.6
Apples, evaporated.....	lb.	12.6	11.8	14.0	20.5	27.9	21.7	20.0	20.8	15.1	16.1	15.4	14.8	15.3	16.6
Prunes, medium.....	lb.	12.0	12.9	13.8	17.2	26.0	18.5	15.8	13.6	10.6	11.5	10.9	11.5	12.6	12.6
Raisins, seedless, 16 oz.	pkg.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.0	17.7	16.0	17.2	16.7	16.8	16.7	17.1	17.2
Currants, bulk.....	lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.4	18.7	19.6	16.2	15.1	14.7	14.8	15.1	15.1
Peaches, canned, 2's.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.3	29.4	26.8	20.9	19.6	16.8	15.6	16.0	16.0
Corn syrup, 5 lb.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.1	46.4	42.5	39.3	44.1	43.0	45.3	59.1	59.3
Sugar, granulated.....	lb.	5.6	7.9	9.1	10.5	16.1	8.8	7.9	7.6	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.4	8.6	8.6
Sugar, yellow.....	lb.	5.3	7.2	8.5	9.9	15.2	8.3	7.5	7.1	5.6	6.1	6.2	7.4	8.4	8.4
Tea, black.....	lb.	35.8	36.8	41.5	50.9	64.2	55.4	71.6	70.8	42.2	52.0	58.9	68.8	83.0	83.5
Coffee.....	lb.	37.7	38.5	42.0	40.7	59.9	54.0	61.1	60.8	40.5	35.3	34.3	45.6	48.0	48.0
Cocoa, 1 lb.....	tin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.1	27.3	27.6	24.6	19.9	19.2	19.6	19.0	19.0
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coal, anthracite, U.S....	ton	8.61	8.58	10.99	11.86	14.27	17.44	18.93	16.34	15.39	14.76	14.84	15.83	16.56	16.60
Coal, bituminous.....	ton	6.24	5.95	8.06	9.32	10.68	11.27	10.59	10.09	9.42	9.39	9.44	10.02	10.58	10.57
Coke.....	ton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.84	12.23	12.02	12.74	13.58	13.59
Wood, hard, long.....	cord	6.70	6.61	7.66	10.36	11.99	12.73	12.24	12.13	9.97	9.52	9.56	9.99	11.26	11.27
Wood, hard, stove.....	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.82	14.72	14.47	14.63	11.99	11.30	11.61	12.14	13.50	13.52
Wood, soft, long.....	cord	5.06	4.95	5.39	7.91	9.44	9.26	8.98	8.83	7.52	7.22	7.14	7.42	8.15	8.14
Wood, soft, stove.....	cord	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.89	11.29	11.15	10.99	9.11	8.43	8.54	8.87	9.53	9.56

a. Rolled. b. Blade. c. Lamb. d. Grade A. f. Grade B. a. Kind most sold.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal				Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Boneless fronts, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh, loin, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, from ham, per lb.	Fresh, shoulder, per lb.	Salt, regular meat, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Medium, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (average).....	33-9	30-1	29-4	21-2	17-7	23-9	21-3	31-8	32-8	29-4	25-1	24-0	39-1	43-1
Nova Scotia (average).....	35-6	29-9	29-1	21-8	17-9	24-0	16-3	33-1	31-9	32-5	25-7	22-7	35-0	42-7
1—Sydney.....	35-5	31-3	31-3	25	19-7			32-5				23		42-8
2—New Glasgow.....	35-7	31	30-6	23	17-9		15	35	33-1	35	27-9	23-9	37	42-4
3—Amherst.....	33			21-5				33-3			25	20-8		43-2
4—Halifax.....	33-4	27-7	25-6	19-4	17-9		17-5	30-7	31	30	24-5	21-3	39	41-7
5—Windsor.....												23-5		43-3
6—Truro.....	37-2	29-5	29	20	16	24		34	31-6		25-2	23-5		43
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	33-2	27-0	25-7	20-2	17-0	20-0	17-0	31-2	31-8	33-0	23-3	22-7	40-0	43-0
New Brunswick (average).....	37-4	29-1	28-7	20-4	16-2	21-3	14-0	32-6	31-5	31-0	24-5	23-5		42-1
8—Moncton.....	35-4	27-4	27	20-5	15-5	18-6		33-3	32-5	32	26-2	23-3		44-5
9—Saint John.....	39-1	30-1	29-7	21-3	17-5	21	14	30-1	32	30	24-9	23-3		40-0
10—Fredericton.....	37-8	29-7	29-5	19-3	15-7	24-3		34-5	30		22-6	23-8		43-1
11—Bathurst.....												23-7		40
Quebec (average).....	32-1	29-3	25-8	19-9	13-9	22-6	21-0	31-3	27-3	26-3	22-4	23-0		40-6
12—Quebec.....	31-7	29-9	22-1	20-7	11-6	22-3	21	27-4	22-3	21	21-5	22-4		37-2
13—Three Rivers.....	32-2	28-6	24-5	18-8	15-3	22		30-4	25-8		22-8	21-6		44-8
14—Sherbrooke.....	35-7	32-7	29	23-5	16-3	23-2	18	33-3	29-7	30	22-1	23		36-6
15—Sorel.....	31-3	29-1	26-7	17-6	13-1	21		30	27-7		20-3	22-3		43-0
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27-1	25-9	23-7	18-4	14-2	24-6		31-3	25-1		20-9	18-9		44-4
17—St. John.....	37	30-7	29-7	20	14-2	24-7		37-7	33-4		25	24-3		41-2
18—Theftrod Mines.....	25-1	25-2	21	18-3	12-2		20	30-7	23	22	21-1	22-5		36
19—Montreal.....	35-5	31-7	29	20-8	14-1	21-4	25	32	29-7	32	23-8	25-6		42-2
20—Hull.....	32-9	29-9	26-7	21-3	13-7	21-6		28-5	29-4		24-2	26-5		39-5
Ontario (average).....	34-0	31-0	30-7	22-2	18-4	25-1	23-5	32-2	34-9	31-0	26-3	24-9	38-8	42-8
21—Ottawa.....	36-5	32-2	32-7	23-6	18-6	23-2	23	31-6	32-1	31	25-4	25-5	40	44
22—Brockville.....		33-5	32-7	23	20-4			31	32-7		24	25-2		41-7
23—Kingston.....	32-8	29-5	30-1	21-9	16-2	23-3	20	31-1	34-3	35	25-8	26	40	41-6
24—Belleville.....	29-8	28-8	28-7	19-4	15-5	25-7		32-3	33-6	30	25-2	21		42-3
25—Peterborough.....	33-1	30-2	30-9	21-8	18	25-7		33-5	35-4	30	26	26-2		42-3
26—Oshawa.....	33-6	31-3	31-7	21-9	19-6	25-5	25	32-7	35-6	29	27-2	23-3	38	43-3
27—Orillia.....	33-3	29-7	30	20-7	18-7			30-3	34		27-7	25		43-2
28—Toronto.....	36-6	32-1	34-7	24-4	20-5	25-8	20-5	32-8	36	32	25	26-6	38	45-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	35-3	32-3	32	23-3	16-2	26		33-7	36-2		26-5	25		42-4
30—St. Catharines.....	35-4	32-7	33-4	24-2	16-9	23		33	35-7	30	26-3	27-1	40	41-6
31—Hamilton.....	34-9	32-4	32	23-1	20-9	27-3	23	33-5	36	30	28-1	27	42	42-8
32—Brantford.....	33-9	30-5	30	22-9	16-9	26-1	25	32-4	35-9	29-5	28-2		39	44-6
33—Galt.....	33	30-7		22-7	20		25	33	35-7	33	26-7		40	44-8
34—Guelph.....	33-2	30-7	29	21	20-6	25-5		32	35-1		27-3	28-5		42-2
35—Kitchener.....	33-8	31-8	30-3	22-2	19-6	25-6		35-1	36-5		24-9	21-5		43-1
36—Woodstock.....	36-5	32	30-7	23-5	19-3	27-7		32	37-7		25			41-5
37—Stratford.....	34-4	31-4	32-8	23-6	22-8	22		32-5	35-5		25-6	24		45-2
38—London.....	34-8	31-8	31-8	22-2	19-4	25-7	25	32-9	35-5	30	26-3	25-7	35	42-7
39—St. Thomas.....	34-4	30-2	31-3	21-5	18	25-3	22-5	31-5	36-9	29	27-7	23	39	43
40—Chatham.....	33-6	31-3	31	23	17-1	26-6		33	35-9		27-5	24-6		42-6
41—Windsor.....	32-6	30	29-3	21-3	18	25-5	24	30-9	33-5	31	27-2	24-9		40-6
42—Sarnia.....	35	30-7	31-3	22-2	18-9	27		31-4	33-1		25-8	24-7		42-6
43—Owen Sound.....	33-4	30-3	30-3	20-9	18-9	24-7		30-5	33-6		25-1	28-3		43-5
44—North Bay.....	35-4	32	31	22-5	18-3	28		31	35-8		27-8	25-6		43-8
45—Sudbury.....	32-2	30-5	28-8	22-2	16-8	26-3		32	35-4	32	27-7	23-1	38	39-8
46—Cobalt.....												24-7	37	42
47—Timmins.....	30-1	27-9	28-7	20-7	17	23-5	23	31-7	33-6		26	25-7	39	40-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	34-7	31-5	27-4	22-4	16-5	25	25	31-5	30-4	30	24-3	23-1	38	41-6
49—Port Arthur.....	33-6	30-4	28-5	19-8	17-5	23-7	23	32	34-7	32	26-2	24		45-5
50—Fort William.....	35-1	31-7	29	21-4	17-6	24-6	25	32-7	36-1	33	27-3	23-9		43-3
Manitoba (average).....	31-9	28-8	28-3	21-1	18-0	21-8	19-0	29-3	34-7	25-8	26-1	22-3	38-8	44-6
51—Winnipeg.....	33	28-3	27-3	20-9	18-7	21-1	18	30-2	35-7	25-5	27-6	22-3	42-5	43-8
52—Brandon.....	30-7	27-3	29-2	21-2	17-2	22-4	20	28-4	33-7	25	24-5		35	45-3
Saskatchewan (average).....	28-7	24-6	25-2	17-2	13-8	19-9	17-8	27-8	27-2	23-8	19-7	21-7	37-3	40-8
53—Regina.....	32-5	26-8	25-8	18-5	16-7	20-6	20	28-7	29-7	27	20-8	23		42-7
54—Prince Albert.....	21	19-3	20-7	13-5	10-7	17	16	25-7	21	13	15-3	18-3	37	35-0
55—Saskatoon.....	28-8	24-4	25-2	17-9	13-6	19-3	17	27	28-8	25	20-3	20-5	35	42
56—Moose Jaw.....	32-3	27-9	29	19	14-3	22-5	18	29-7	29-3	25	22-2	25	40	42-6
Alberta (average).....	32-3	28-1	27-3	19-4	16-5	20-4	18-0	29-6	32-3	26-7	24-0	22-7	34-5	44-8
57—Medicine Hat.....	36	31	31-3	22-3	20-3			30	34-3		23-3	23-7		43-2
58—Drumheller.....	33	30	24-3	20	16-7	21	20	29	33-3	28	25	22-5	35	42-3
59—Edmonton.....	26-7	23-4	24-8	15-6	13-3	18-8	16	27-4	31-1	22	23-6	22-2	28-5	42-7
60—Calgary.....	33-1	28-5	29-7	19-8	18-4	21-9	18	31-4	33-4	30	26-3	24-8	40	45-8
61—Lethbridge.....	32-6	27-8	28-6	19-5	13-9	20		30	29-2		21-8	20-5		47-2
British Columbia (average).....	37-4	32-7	33-3	22-5	22-6	27-4	24-7	34-0	35-1	30-9	26-8	25-2	42-9	48-0
62—Fernie.....	34	29-3	32-7	20-3	19-3	24		32-3	34		26	23-2		42-3
63—Nelson.....	36-3	32-3	33-7		23		25	34-7	37-7	35	28-3	25	40	45-4
64—Trail.....	37	32-8	31-5	22-5	23	27	25	33-7	35-7	35	26-7	25-4	40	46-5
65—New Westminster.....	36-7	32	32-8	22	22-6	25	21	32-3	32-7	29	25-4	24-4	44	48-3
66—Vancouver.....	37-7	32-2	32-6	22-6	24	26-9		33-3	33-8	29	26-7	26-3	43	50-6
67—Victoria.....	41-4	36-6	37-4	23-8	25-2	30-7	22	34-5	35-6	28	26-9	26-6	43	50-2
68—Nanaimo.....	38-6	33-2	32-7	24-6	24	28-3	30	34-5	33-8	28	25-9	25	45	51-3
69—Prince Rupert.....	37-5	32-5	33	22	20	30	25	36-3	37-7	32	28-3	26	45	49-6

a. Price per single quart higher.

b. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish						Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter	
	Cod steak, fresh, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Salmon, pink, per lb. tin			Grade A, medium or large, per doz.	Grade B, medium or large, per doz.		Dairy, prints, rolls, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
64.4	21.4	30.2	18.6	24.3	22.6	21.2	16.0	19.3	39.1	34.6	11.8	35.0	38.4
64.5	17.0	34.7	17.5	22.6	18.5	21.9	17.1	19.5	45.2	41.3	11.3	40.0	41.9
67.2	15	30.5		20.8	18.7	19.7	17.1	18.6	47.7		13-14		40.8
64.0	17.3	34.2	17.5	22.3	18.3	23.0	17.3	19.6	46.3		11	40	42.5
60				22.3	18.2	22.4	18.3	19.9	43.9		10b		41.3
64.9	17.9	40.6		22.2	17	20.5	17	19.5	45.7	39	12		42.1
55.3	18	35		23.6		22	15.6	19.4	42.5		10		42.4
64.8	17	33		24.3	20.5	22.8	17.5	19.8	45.3	43.5	11		42.5
64.0	15.6	34.5		23.2	19.5	21.0	17.1	18.9	39.4	34.5	9.0-10.0	37.6	39.5
61.9	13.7	32.4	15.7	22.8	18.7	22.1	17.3	19.4	41.1	38.1	11.8	40.0	40.8
65.1	15	34.5		22.8	18.6	23.2	17.3	19.8	43.5	40.2		40	41
64.9	18	36.7		23.9	18	22.3	16.6	19.1	44.5	40	13	40	40.5
				23.7	19.6	21.3	17.9	19.5	39.5	37.1	12		41.1
55.4	19.1	31.0	15.1	21.3	21.5	21.5	17.3	19	36.7	35	10		41.1
56.1	22.5	29.1	20	25.4	21.9	21.6	15.9	18.7	38.6	35.0	10.6	34.5	37.6
65.9	16.5	31	12.5		19.3	21	15.9	18.5	37.8	34.2	12	35	37.8
67.5	19	33.7	16.2		20.3	20	16.3	19	38.7	35.1	11		36.9
66.5		32	12.5		26.7	22.8	16.6	18.9	40.5	37.7	11.1a	34	37.3
63.9	18				21	15.2	18.9	37.6	34.7		10		37.9
67					22.2	16	19	35.1	33.4		9		37.3
65.9		28			21.6	15.1	18.6	36.8	34.8		9		37.6
68.2	18.6	33.4	16.7	25.7	21.3	17.4	18.7	36.8	32.6		9		38.4
67.2	20	30	12.5		21.4	15.3	18.5	42.1	36.2		12-13		37.3
64.0	20.4	30.2	22.8	23.4	19.5	22.3	15.3	17.9	40.5	36.7	12		37.5
67.1		32.5	16.8	23.4	21.4	16.0	19.0	38.8	35.2		12.3	36.9	38.2
64.5				26.7	21.2	16.2	18.9	41.3	37.8		12		38.3
61.2	18	29.7	21.9	23.9	21.4	15.7	19.2	38.6	33.7		12		37.6
61.7	21			22.3	21.6	15.3	18.9	38.3	35.3		12	37	37.3
62.2				25.5	20.7	15.9	18.8	37.1	34.7		12		37.9
65.2						15.7	18.8	37.2	33.5		12	37	38
60.9				30	25	22.5	15.6	19.4	41	35	12		38.6
66				20	23	21.4	16	19.1	35.4	32.6	12		38.4
63	20.9	31.9	28.1		25.5	20.5	16.1	19	41.2	35.3	12		38.4
61.7					23.7	20.9	15.8	19.3	39.2		12.5a		38.8
64.5	22	33.7	28.3	25	24.2	21.2	15.6	18.9	39.2		12.5a	35.5	38.6
64.5	18	33	25	21.7	22.4	20.9	15.7	19	39.8	37.3	12.5a		38.8
66.3			27	23	26	22.4	14.9	19.1	37.1	35	12	38	38
65.2		35	17	18	26	21.6	15.7	18.9	36.9	34.5	12	37.5	38.3
64.6	23	31.3	26	22.3	21.7	15.1	19.1	37.8			12		37.9
63.7			24	21	22.2	16.7	19	35.9	32.7		12		38.3
64.9		32.5	28	24	21.6	15.9	18.6	33.8			12		38.7
65	18.3	26.5	23.5	26	22.3	16.7	19.5	37.3	32.3		12		38
64.6	23	30	25	23.7	22.2	16.6	18.8	37.8	31.8		12		37.7
65.8			24.7	24	19.7	16.6	19.3	36.9			12		39.4
64.7	18	30.4	26.8	22.7	20.5	15.3	19.1	35.8	33.8		12		37.7
64.9			20	24	19.1	15.8	18.7	39.9			13		37.5
60.8				21.5	21.5	17.3	19.1	37	36.3		12		38.8
63.4					21	15.9	18.8	37.1			12		38.6
60				20.7	22.3	16	19.4	43			13		38.4
64.3				22.4	22.9	16.4	19.3	42.3	38.4		13	37	38.2
63.9	28.7				22.7	16	19.3	43.3			12	36	38.3
60						18	19.4	43.7	39.7		14		38.2
64.3	28.4	17.5	21	22.3	22	15.8	19.3	42.3	40		13		38.3
63.1		27	21.7	22.5	20.1	16	19.3	42.3			12		37.6
66.4		20.3	21.7		21.7	15.8	18.3	39			12		37.6
65.9	27.5	18.3	19.9	20.3	21.7	16.1	18.7	39.4			12		37.6
65.8	30	29.2	26.8	21.6	21.3	14.9	20.3	37.1	33.7	11.5		33.0	36.6
65.9	25	29.4	22.5	26.5	21.8	19.9	14.6	19.5	39.4	33.7	12		36.3
62.1	26.2	26.8	11.8	26.3	21.4	22.6	15.2	21.1	34.7		11	33	36.8
62.7	27.8	26.8	11.8	26.3	22.0	20.4	14.3	20.4	35.5	29.9	12.8	31.0	36.8
61.3		26.7	12.1	28	22.7	20.8	15.4	21.7	35.7	28.6	13	30	36.7
59.9	21.7	24.3	10	25	20.3	19.4	13.5	19.5	38.5	30.1	12	30	37.5
64.4		27.7	10.7	27	23.4	20.6	13.5	20.2	35.7	31.8	13	32	36.5
62.8	26.5	28.7	14.3	25	21.7	20.6	14.6	20.1	32	29	13	32	36.5
61	26.5	29.5	14.6	27.1	25.0	20.7	14.7	19.9	35.0	29.6	11.6	29.8	36.6
63.7	25	29.5	12.5	27.7	21.7	19.5	14.8	19.9	33.3	29.1	12		36.6
60.7	26.3	28.8	10	25.5	26.5	21.7	14.9	20.6	33.2	28.4	10	33	37.9
63.3	26.5	28.9	14.5	28.2	26.3	21	14.1	19.3	35.7	31.4	12	26.5	35.7
65.3		30.5	13		25.3	21.4	14.6	19.7	37.4	29.6	12	30	36.5
66.5	22.7	26.7	14.4	26.3	26.2	20.1	14.9	19.9	25.3	29.7	12		36.1
65.7	25.7	29.3	13	27.3	26.7	19.9	16.4	20.0	39.9	34.5	11.8	36.3	38.7
70	24.5	30.7	14	26.5	28	20.3	15.1	20.5	41.3	35.3	11b		37.2
67	28.7	30.4	15.5	26.9	29.3	18.3	14.9	21.7	42.6		12.5a	35	39.1
65.5	22.8	22.3		25	23.3	21.5	16.9	21.7	44		12.5a	25	37.8
67.2	21.7	25.7		25	24.2	18.3	16.3	19.1	36.8	34	10		38
66.1	21.4	28	15	27	24.3	18.3	15.9	18.4	37	35	10		37.8
67.9	22				25	19.9	16.5	18.8	38.1		13		38.4
62.8	15	24			25	21.7	16.9	19.5	38.3	33	11a		39.8
					29	20.6	18.8	20.3	41.2	35	14.3a	39	41.6

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese, Canadian, mild, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb. package	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, bulk, per lb.	Corn flakes, 8 oz. package	Rice, first grade, per lb.	Canned Vegetables				Beans	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, choice 2 1/2's (38 oz.) per tin	Peas, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Corn, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Beans, baked, per 16 oz. tin	Beans common, dry, white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.
Dominion (average)	36.5	6.8a	18.8	2.6	5.7	9.3	10.5	13.8	12.5	13.3	11.1	6.5	6.7
Nova Scotia (average)	38.3	7.1	19.8	3.7	5.8	9.9	14.9	12.8	14.4	11.9	6.6	6.8	6.8
1—Sydney	38.7	6.7-7.3	20	3.7	5.6	10	8.8	14.5	12.5	14.4	11.7	6	7.0
2—New Glasgow	37.9	6.7-7.3	19.9	3.7	5.6	10	10.1	14.7	12.5	14.4	12.1	6.4	6.4
3—Amherst	37.5	7.3	20	3.8	5.6	9.8	9.7	15	12.8	14.8	11.9	6.3	6.7
4—Halifax	37.5	6.7-8	20.1	3.6	6	9.8	10.4	15.2	12.5	14.6	12	7.2	6.5
5—Windsor	39	7.3c	18.7	3.8	5.7	9.5	10	15	13.4	13.7	11.3	5.8	7.1
6—Truro	39	6.7	19.9	3.8	5.9	10.1	10.3	15	13.1	14.4	12.3	6.7	6.3
7—F.E.I.—Charlottetown	34.3	7.3	19.9	3.7	6.1	9.9	10.0	14.6	13.6	14.4	10.8	6.5	7.6
New Brunswick (average)	36.6	7.5	19.1	3.6	5.8	9.8	10.2	14.8	12.9	13.9	11.5	6.4	7.0
8—Moncton	36.9	8	20.4	3.7	5.8	10	10.5	14.9	13.5	14.7	11.4	6.8	7.4
9—Saint John	37.8	6-7.3	19.1	3.3	5.9	9.8	11.1	14.7	12.3	13.4	11.9	6.6	7.1
10—Fredericton	37.5	7.3	18.6	3.7	5.9	9.6	11	14.5	12.7	13.8	11.1	6.4	7.1
11—Bathurst	34.3	8c	18.1	3.7	5.6	9.8	8.2	15	13.1	13.5	11.7	5.9	6.4
Quebec (average)	34.2	5.4	15.8	3.7	5.5	9.7	10.3	12.6	13.1	14.7	11.3	6.1	7.5
12—Quebec	35	5-8b	18	3.6	5.5	9.6	11.2	13.2	12.7	15	11.8	6.4	7.5
13—Three Rivers	32.4	5.3	14.5	3.9	5.1	9.7	9.9	13	13	14.9	11.1	5.7	8.2
14—Sherbrooke	33.6	5.3	14.6	3.7	5.7	9.7	10.3	12.8	14.2	15.5	10.8	6.1	7.3
15—Sorel	33.5	4.7	14.9	3.4	5.2	9.8	9.6	12.4	11.4	15.4	11.4	6.5	8
16—St. Hyacinthe	32.4	4	16	3.7	6	9.9	10.2	12.3	13.2	14.2	11.3	5.9	7.8
17—St. Johns	35.2	5.3	17.1	3.8	5.4	9.5	11.4	12.5	15.9	15.1	11.6	5.9	7.1
18—Theftford Mines	34	5.3	14.9	3.9	5.5	9.9	9.1	12.5	12.9	14.1	11.7	5.5	6.4
19—Montreal	35.5	5.3-6.7	16.7	4	5.4	9.4	10.3	12	12.1	11.8	11.1	5.8	8
20—Hull	36	5.3-6.7	15.3	3.7	5.3	9.7	10.4	12.8	12.4	14.5	10.8	7	7.2
Ontario (average)	37.7	6.3	17.3	3.5	5.5	9.1	10.9	13.4	12.0	12.7	10.8	6.2	6.8
21—Ottawa	36	6.7	16.5	3.9	5.6	9.1	11.8	13.2	12.4	14.2	11	6.6	7.4
22—Brockville	35	6.3-6.7	14.4	3.7	5.5	8.9	10.9	13.6	13.1	13.5	10.9	6.5	7.3
23—Kingston	35.4	5.3-6.7	15.9	3.7	5.2	9.1	10.4	13	12.3	13.1	10.6	6.6	7.1
24—Belleville	37.7	5.3-6.7	16.1	3.5	5.2	9	10.4	13.1	12.2	12.6	11.9	6.1	6.7
25—Peterborough	37.9	5.3-6.7	16.7	3.4	5.2	8.7	10.5	12.9	11.3	12.8	10.3	5.8	6.6
26—Oshawa	38.4	5.3-6.7	17.2	3.2	6	9	10	13.3	12	12.5	10.6	6.4	7.9
27—Orillia	39.1	6.7	16.3	3.4	5.1	8.9	10.5	13.5	11.7	12.6	12.4	5.9	6.6
28—Toronto	42.1	6.7	18.2	3.6	5.2	8.9	10.6	13	11.6	12	11.1	6.3	7.2
29—Niagara Falls	39.8	6	17.5	3.6	5.6	9.2	10.8	12.8	11.3	12.3	10.3	6.9	6.7
30—St. Catharines	37.5	6.7	17.4	3.5	5.3	9.1	10.7	12.7	11.6	12.2	10.8	6.8	6.9
31—Hamilton	40.5	6-6.7	17.1	3.5	5.4	8.8	10.7	12.9	11.7	12.4	10.6	5.9	7.1
32—Brantford	38.6	6-6.7	17.4	3.4	5.5	9.1	11.4	13.5	12.1	12.5	10	5.8	6.7
33—Galt	36.8	6.7	18.3	3.4	5.3	8.8	11.3	13.8	12.3	12.6	10.5	5.6	7.1
34—Guelph	39.2	6	18.1	3.3	5.7	9	11	13.6	11.4	12.5	9.6	5.7	6.9
35—Kitchener	39	6.7	17.7	3.3	5.7	9	11.5	14	12.4	12.4	10.8	6.6	6.8
36—Woodstock	34	6	16.7	2.9	5.3	9	11	13.8	11.9	12.4	9.7	6.3	6
37—Stratford	36.9	5.3	17.2	3.2	5.6	9.3	11.5	13.2	11.5	12.4	10.4	6.4	6.7
38—London	37.3	6.7	18.8	3.4	5.5	8.8	10.8	13.1	11.8	12.4	10.1	5.9	6.6
39—St. Thomas	39.2	5.3-6.7	20.1	3.6	5.6	9.3	11.1	13.3	12.1	12.4	11.1	6.1	6.5
40—Chatham	39.1	5.3	18.2	3.6	5.1	8.9	10.9	13.5	11.4	11.7	8.8	5.2	5.6
41—Windsor	39.3	5.3-6.7	17.6	3.5	5	8.9	10.4	12.6	11.3	11.7	10.6	5.4	6
42—Sarnia	41.2	6	18	3.3	5.8	9.2	10.5	13.8	12.3	12.9	11.2	6.5	6.2
43—Owen Sound	38.6	6c	16.7	3.2	5.6	9.4	9.9	13.4	12.4	13	10.7	6	6.8
44—North Bay	38	6-6.7	16.4	3.9	6.2	9.7	12.5	14.2	12.6	13.2	11.2	6.6	7.8
45—Sudbury	36.8	6.7	16.3	3.9	6.1	9.3	9.7	13.3	12	12.9	10.8	6	7.4
46—Cobalt	36.3	6.7	16	3.9	5.9	9.7	11.7	15	12.6	15	11.6	5.7	7.3
47—Timmins	35	7.3	18	3.8	5.9	9.8	11.1	14	12.6	13	12	5.9	7.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	37.5	6.7	16.1	3.5	5.7	9.3	11.5	14.1	12	13.5	12.5	7.4	6.9
49—Port Arthur	34.5	6-6.7	23	3.7	5.7	9.3	10.3	12.6	11.5	11.3	10.2	6.2	7
50—Fort William	35.5	6-6.7	15.4	3.6	5.5	9	10.1	13	11.5	11.8	10.9	6.1	6.5
Manitoba (average)	34.9	7.0	17.7	3.6	5.8	9.0	10.8	14.9	13.0	12.0	10.6	6.9	6.9
51—Winnipeg	35.1	6.4-8	16.8	3.8	5.7	8.9	10.7	14.4	12.5	12.7	10.9	6.8	7.7
52—Brandon	34.7	6.4-7.1	18.5	3.6	5.9	9.1	10.9	15.3	13.2	13.2	10.3	6.9	8.2
Saskatchewan (average)	34.1	6.9	21.9	3.8	5.9	9.0	10.5	15.0	13.3	13.2	10.6	6.7	5.4
53—Regina	35.2	6.4-7.2	20.4	3.4	5.5	8.8	10.3	14.9	12.9	13	11.5	6.7	5.4
54—Prince Albert	33.1	6.4	21.7	3.5	5.8	9.1	10.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	10	7.3	5.9
55—Saskatoon	34.1	7.2	22.9	3.6	5.4	8.9	11.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	11.1	6.5	5.2
56—Moose Jaw	34	7.2	22.4	3.6	5.9	9.1	10	14.9	13	12.7	9.7	6.1	5.2
Alberta (average)	34.8	7.8	22.4	3.5	5.7	9.0	11.1	14.6	12.5	13.2	11.0	6.9	5.4
57—Medicine Hat	36.1	8	23.5	3.6	5.6	9	11.4	14.8	12.6	12.9	10	6.4	4.7
58—Drumheller	34.7	7.1-8	22.5	3.6	6.2	9.3	11.1	14.9	12.9	14.1	10.8	7.1	5.3
59—Edmonton	32.8	7.2-8	21	3.6	5.9	8.8	10.3	14.1	12.2	12.9	11.5	7.4	6.1
60—Calgary	34.3	8	21.9	3.4	5.2	8.9	10.4	14.5	12.2	13.1	12.9	7	5.3
61—Lethbridge	36	8	23.1	3.7	5.9	9.1	11.2	14.7	12.6	12.8	10	6.8	5.7
British Columbia (average)	35.8	9.0	23.2	3.8	6.1	9.2	10.0	14.3	13.0	13.3	11.4	8.1	5.3
62—Vernon	35.1	8	22	3.7	6	9	10.3	14.5	13.2	13.4	12	8.5	5.1
63—Nelson	35.3	9	23.7	3.7	6.2	8.8	10.9	14.6	13.8	13.8	10.6	9.1	5.4
64—Trail	34.9	9	23.9	3.7	6.1	9.4	10.3	14.1	13.1	14.3	11.7	8.5	4.7
65—New Westminster	35.1	9-9.6	22.8	3.7	5.9	8.9	9.4	13.7	12.7	12.7	11.3	6.9	5.4
66—Vancouver	34.3	9-9.6	22.7	3.7	6	9	9.5	13.2	12.1	12.2	11.2	6.9	5.1
67—Victoria	35.3	9	23.4	3.9	6.7	9.1	9.7	14	12.2	12.7	11.4	7.9	5.6
68—Nanaimo	39.3	9	23.4	3.8	6	9.4	9	14.5	12.5	12.7	11.1	8.2	5
69—Prince Rupert	37	9-10	25	4.1	6	10	10.6	15.7	14	14.3	12.2	8.6	6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in many cities.

b. Including fancy bread.

c. Grocers' quotations.

d. Potatoes sold in paper bags 10 or 15 lbs.; other bags 15, 25, 50, 75 or 100 lbs.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Potatoes (d)		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, per 16 oz. package	Currants, in bulk, per lb.	Bananas, medium size, per lb.	Oranges, medium size, per dozen	Lemons, medium size, per doz.	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar†	Peaches, choice, per 16 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar†	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
Per 7½ lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, per lb.											
\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
1.695	37.6	26.2	15.6	12.6	17.2	15.1	11.3	32.8	36.6	†	16.0	†	59.3	1
1.775	39.6	23.5	15.0	13.6	16.7	15.1	11.9	40.1	43.1	37.0	16.2	34.3	65.2	2
2.069	44.8			12	15		13.6	38.6	49.8	36.7	16	34.8		3
1.69	33.6	26.7	15	15.3	16.5	14.9	12	40.4	40.5	37.5	16.1	34.1	63	4
1.86	42.8	24.4		13.9	17.1			39.6	42.9	36.1	15.4	34.3		5
2.00	44.8	22.8		13.3	18.2	16.5	10.9	42	39.8	36.3	16.6	34.4	68.3	6
1.337	34	17.7				14.2		38.5	44.7	37.7	15.5	33.7	62.6	7
1.694	37.4	25.7		13.6	16.6	14.7	11.2	41.4	40.6	37.4	17.7	34.7	66.7	
1.465	33.9	15.0	15.0	14.1	17.3	15.3	12.3	43.5	54.8	37.0	17.5	34.3	60.7	
1.734	37.8	23.2	15.5	12.6	16.3	14.5	10.3	38.5	41.7	37.1	15.8	34.4	61.4	
1.853	40.5	23.1	13	13.3	16.9	15	10	36.2	40.7	38.4	16.6	36.4	63	
2.127	44.4	25.3	18	12.7	15.3	13.7	9.9	40.6	42.3	37.7	15.2	33.1	59.6	
1.706	37.5	19.3		12.6	16.3	14.8	10.3	38.7	45	36.1	15.8	33.9	62.4	
1.25	28.6	25		12	16.6		11	38.6	38.7	36	15.7	34.3	60.6	
1.715	36.6	29.6	17.5	12.8	17.6	14.5	9.6	32.0	34.9	35.4	15.7	33.6	59.5	
1.672	36.3			13.5	18.3	15.1	9.9	31.5	36.1	34.6	16.2	33.4	61.7	
1.657	35.5	27.8		12.6	16.9	14.9	9.9	31.1	35.2	35.7	16.1	32.6	62.3	
1.685	36.6		18	13.4	18.2	14.6	8.7	30.3	35.5	35.8	16	34	58.4	
1.672	35.1			12.5	16	13.9	9.2	35.4	39.4	36	15.2	35.7	58.2	
1.524	31.6			13.2	19	13.7	9.8	33.9	35.7	36.2	15	31.7	59.1	
1.842	39.4	25.1		13.3	18.3	14.3	9.8	31.9	35.4	34.8	16.5	33.1	61.7	
1.443	30.7	35		11.9	18	13.6	9.4	33.5	36	34.1	16	36.1	59	
1.929	42	31.5	17	12.5	17.7	13.6	10	30.1	30.4	34.3	15.1	32.9	57.3	
2.011	41.9	28.6		12.4	16.2	16.6	9.4	30.4	30.4	37	15.5	32.9	57.6	
1.834	40.6	27.1	13.9	12.5	17.0	15.4	10.3	31.9	35.2	35.8	15.5	31.6	58.1	
2.045	45.2	29.9		12	16.2	16.3	9.4	28.1	32.6	36.9	15.8	32.3	59	
1.65	36.8	28		12.4	17.5	14.7	10.4	33.1	37.8	37.1	15.2	31.6	61.7	
2.112	44.7	29.1	15	12.7	16.8	14.9	10.2	33	34.4	35.9	15.5	30.8	57.9	
2.042	43.1	22.5	10	12.1	15.8	14.5	9.8	32.5	35.5	35.2	15.3	30.6	57.5	
1.654	37.5	26		12.7	18.3	14.8	10.7	32	36.2	35.8	15.8	30.4	57.3	
1.876	40.5	26.4		12.9	17.3	14.7	10.2	31.6	35.9	35.8	15.4	30.2	60	
1.672	35.3	25.3		11.9	16.7	14.9	10.4	29.2	33.7	34.9	15.3	31.6	57.8	
1.788	42	27.5		11.1	16.4	14.7	10	31	31.7	33.8	14.6	29.3	55.3	
1.999	44.5	21.3		11.7	17.5	15.3	10.3	31.3	36	35.8	15	32.8	54.4	
1.93	46.3			13.3	15.6	15.1	10.5	30.7	35.6	35.4	14.5	31.1	57	
1.804	40.7	32.2		12.5	17.2	14.3	10.1	32.2	33.9	34.7	14.5	30.4	55.2	
1.505	32.9	28.7		13.2	17.4	14.9	9.5	32.6	35.1	34.3	15	30.9	57.3	
1.70	39.3			13.6	17.5	14.9	9.9	32.9	36.4	34	14.8	30.1	56.9	
1.546	36.1	31.9		13.3	16.5	14.7	10.1	29.5	31.8	35	14.9	30	57.8	
1.598	36.3	26.4		13.4	16.6	15.4	9.5	30.5	35.2	33.3	15.2	31	57.8	
1.676	36	24.8		12.5	15.8	14.7	9.3	33	34.7	36.3	15	29.5	59.6	
1.628	36.5	26.5		11.9	16.7	14.7	9.8	31.7	35	35.8	16.1	31.8	58.4	
1.896	41.3	29		12.3	16.5	14.6	9.9	31.8	32.9	34.8	15.4	30.5	57.1	
1.713	38.6	28.1		13	17.1	15.2	10.3	36.4	36.8	34.8	15.8	32.6	59	
1.85	37.9	26.9		12.3	17	14.7	9.7	29.9	32	33.8	15.5	30.8	56.9	
1.821	39.3	23		11.8	16.3	15.1	9.4	27.8	29.5	34.1	15.6	30.9	57.7	
1.861	40.1	21.7		12.7	17.3	15.5	9.6	32.2	32.9	36.8	15.9	32.9	58.8	
1.837	40.5			12.3	17	15.3	9.4	35.1	37.5	34.9	15.6	31.8	59.2	
1.898	41.7			12.8	17.3	17.3	11.2	33.3	36	37.3	16.9	33.6	61.7	
1.914	42.7	29.7		11.6	16.2	17.4	10.9	31.7	38.2	37.6	15.3	33.2	61.7	
2.41	55.5		17	14	18.7	16.3	10.3	35	38.7	37.7	17.6	35.3	66.3	
2.422	51.4		15	12.2	18.2	17.4	12	32	34.9	37.5	16.8	34.1	61.4	
2.291	47.9	28.5		12.7	15.7	15.7	11.3	30.4	35.7	37.1	15.5	30	59.3	
1.438	34.1	29.5	12.5	12	18.3	18	11.5	35	40.8	39.5	14.6	33.9	54.3	
1.431	32.4		10	11.5	18.6	16	12.1	32.5	38.8	37.2	15.1	33.6	56.7	
.872	21.4		15.0	13.0	17.0	15.6	13.2	31.5	35.4	70.1	16.0	66.1	58.3	
.857	21.1			12.5	18.6	15.1	12.3	30.5	34	69.4	15.5	55	56.9	
.886	21.7		15	13.5	15.3	16.1	14.1	32.5	36.8	70.8	17.2	57.2	61.4	
1.225	23.3		14.9	12.8	16.9	15.7	13.6	31.0	34.5	70.6	17.5	58.1	61.8	
1.128	26.1			13.4	17.1	15	13.1	30.4	32.4	70	16.9	59	64.1	
1.312	32		16	12.5	17	16.7	14.2	31.4	36.2	73	18.4	59	62.7	
1.282	28.1		14.6	13.3	15.4	15.3	12.9	32.2	34.1	69.4	10.4	55.7	67.7	
1.176	26.9		14	11.8	14.6	15.6	14	30	35.4	70	17	56	57	
1.230	29.4		17.0	12.4	18.3	14.9	14.9	28.4	35.3	68.0	17.5	55.1	60.8	
1.212	32.5			11.8	18.1	15.2	14.5	29.5	33.5	67.7	17	56	59.7	
1.443	32.3		20	12.7	18.6	15	15.7	29.4	36.7	69.6	18.3	57.2	64	
.887	21.9		15	13	18.2	15	14.6	30.4	35.3	65.3	16.8	52.6	58.6	
1.447	33.9		16	11.7	19.3	14.3	14.9	28.3	37.3	68.4	10.6	53.0	59.7	
1.161	26.6			12.9	17.5	15.1	14.7	24.3	33.7	60.1	18.8	57	61.8	
1.836	40.5		17.8	12.0	18.1	14.4	13.7	31.1	36.1	66.7	16.5	52.6	58.1	
1.201	30.8			13.3	17.8	15.6	15	34.3	37.5	67.3	18	54.3	64.5	
1.515	32.7			11.7	18.2	15	13.3	35.7	40.4	68.7	18.1	58	57.4	
1.611	37			12.6	19.0	14.8	13.9	31.6	37.6	68.7	15	49.5	55.4	
1.959	43.7			11.7	17.3	13.7	11.7	27.5	33.5	65	15	48.6	52.3	
1.969	37.6		14	10.7	16.9	13.2	13.6	28.2	30.6	63.2	15.3	50.3	53.2	
2.133	48		22	11.4	17.9	13.4	13.9	29.5	34.3	64.3	15.1	50.4	55.8	
2.10	47.1		15	12.8	18.3	14.1	13.5	28.6	35.6	67.3	16	53.3	62	
2.20	46.9		20	11.4	19.2	15	14.4	33.4	39.3	68.8	16.6	53.3	69	

† Ontario and east, 32 oz. jar; Manitoba and west, 4 pound tin.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per 4 lb. tin.	Vinegar, in bulk, per qt.	Salt, fine, table, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, per 4 lb. bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton	Bituminous coal, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.									
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	\$
Dominion (average)	8-6	8-4	48-0	83-5	19-0	16-4	4-3	12-8	5-6	16-595b	10-5-5
Nova Scotia (average)	8-4	8-1	56-7	84-3	19-1	10-0	4-6	13-0	5-8		8-7-7
1—Sydney.....	8-6	8-3	54	82-2	19-1		3-8	12-8	5-7		7-37-7-7
2—New Glasgow.....	8-2	8-1	55-7	83-7	20-8	10	4-6	13-6	6		7-05-7-30
3—Amherst.....	8-3	8-1	57-6	85	16-9		5	12-6	5-8		6-70-10-50
4—Halifax.....	8-6	8-3	57-9	85-7	21-2		4-8	13-8	5-6		9-22-11-40
5—Windsor.....	8-2	8-1	58-3	85	17-3		4	12-3	5-9		9-00-11-00
6—Truro.....	8-4	7-9	56-4	84-4	19-1		5-3	13-2	5-8		9-90-10-44
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	8-6	8-2	59-3	83-2	18-4	15-0	4-2	13-1	5-9	18-400	11-20
New Brunswick (average)	8-7	8-5	56-6	83-9	18-6	10-0	4-2	12-6	5-7	18-500	11-20
8—Moncton.....	8-9	8-6	59-7	83-6	19-8	10	4-5	13-2	5-9		10-47-10-90
9—Saint John.....	8-5	8-3	51	84-2	17-5	10	4-5	12-3	5-5	18-50	12-25-13-00
10—Fredericton.....	8-4	8-3	57-2	82-8	17-5		4-1	12-7	5-9		11-22-11-75
11—Bathurst.....	8-8	8-7	58-3	85	19-5		3-8	12	5-3		10-00
Quebec (average)	8-1	7-8	46-7	86-7	20-1	15-3	4-2	11-8	5-6	16-461	9-8-8
*12—Quebec.....	8-1	7-9	47-2	89-5	20-6	15	4-1	12-9	5-7	16-00	10-50
*13—Three Rivers.....	8-5	8	47-6	89-7	21-6		4-4	12-3	5-9	16-00	8-50-8-75
*14—Sherbrooke.....	8	8	43-4	85-6	19-5	15	4-5	11-5	5-8	16-00	11-00
*15—Sorel.....	7-9	7-6	48-3	87-2	18-5		3-8	10-6	5-3	16-00-16-50	9-00
*16—St. Hyacinthe.....	8	7-8	43-7	86-4	19-9		4-5	11-2	5-4	15-75	9-50-11-75
*17—St. Johns.....	7-9	7-7	42-7	83-7	19-9		4-6	12-6	5-6	15-50	9-50-10-50
*18—Therford Mines.....	8	7-6	51	84-8	20-2	15	4-3	12-2	5-8	18-50	8-00-8-60
*19—Montreal.....	7-9	7-6	46-1	83-8	18-5	16	3-9	11-3	5-3	16-75	11-00
*20—Hull.....	8-3	8	50-7	85-3	22-1		4-1	11-6	5-5	16-40	11-00
Ontario (average)	8-5	8-3	47-2	84-2	18-8	14-0	4-3	12-5	5-6	16-398	11-99
21—Ottawa.....	8-3	8-2	47-1	82-7	17-7	13	4-2	11-9	5-7	16-75	11-00
22—Brockville.....	8-2	8-2	43-6	83-1	20-7		4-3	11-4	5-3	16-00	9-00
23—Kingston.....	8-1	7-9	47-0	84-3	17-9	20	4-6	12-5	5-7	16-00	9-00-9-50
24—Belleville.....	8-6	8-4	49	86-4	17-3	10	4-5	12-1	5-7	16-00	10-00-13-00
25—Peterborough.....	8-5	8-4	49	86-4	18-6	12	4-6	12-2	5-5	16-75	11-50-14-75
26—Oshawa.....	8-7	8-4	52-4	86-1	19-4	12	4-3	12-5	5-9	16-00	9-50-14-00
27—Orillia.....	8-7	8-1	48	85-5	19-1		3-7	11-5	5-5	16-50	10-75-14-00
28—Toronto.....	8-2	7-9	50	85-3	18-1	13	4-1	11-8	5-2	14-75	12-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	8-7	8-7	45-5	86-9	19-1		4-1	12-7	5-9	14-50-14-75g	9-00-10-00
30—St. Catharines.....	8-6	8-4	46-4	87-2	19-3	11-3	4-4	12-2	5-9	15-75g	9-00-13-75
31—Hamilton.....	8-1	8-1	46-1	85-9	18-9	10	4-5	11-5	6	15-50	9-50-13-00
32—Brantford.....	8-3	8-2	50-9	87-9	18-3	13	4-3	11-7	5-6	16-00	10-50-13-25
33—Galt.....	8-7	8-6	48-8	86-7	19-9	10	4-3	11-3	5-6	16-00	10-50-13-00
34—Cueph.....	8-3	8-4	45-9	85-2	18-2		4-2	12-6	5-4	16-00	11-00-13-75
35—Kitchener.....	8-6	8-4	43	86-8	19-3		3-8	12-3	5-5	16-00	11-50-13-50
36—Woodstock.....	8-4	8-3	48-8	85	18-1		4-1	12-2	5-7	16-00	10-50-14-00
37—Stratford.....	8-7	8-6	48-7	86-7	18-5		4-1	12-2	5-7	16-00	11-50-13-00
38—London.....	8-3	8-2	47-2	83-5	16-6	12-5	4	11-1	5-6	16-50g	10-50-14-00
39—St. Thomas.....	8-6	8-6	48-7	86-6	18-2	12-7	4-3	12-7	6	16-00g	10-00-13-50
40—Chatham.....	8-6	8-4	46	85-9	16-6		3-8	12-4	5-2	16-00g	10-00-12-50
41—Windsor.....	8-3	8-1	42-1	80-7	13-6	15	3-9	11-0	5-4	16-00g	10-50-13-00
42—Sarnia.....	8-8	8-6	46-2	89-5	18-3		4-6	12-9	5-8	16-50	10-75-13-50
43—Owen Sound.....	8-4	8-2	53-8	86-4	19-4		4-6	12-5	5-5	16-50	10-00-12-00
44—North Bay.....	8-9	8-9	55-5	86-1	19-7		4-7	14-2	5-6	17-25	12-50-15-00
45—Sudbury.....	8-7	8-3	43-8	82-9	19-6	15	3-9	13-8	5-8	17-75	11-50-15-75
46—Cobalt.....	8-9	8-9	45-6	85	16-7		5	13-3	5-7	19-00	13-50
47—Timmins.....	8-7	8-6	42-7	84-6	21		4-8	13-7	5-7	19-50	13-00-17-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-6	8-5	44-1	85-5	20-7	16-3	4-3	13-3	5-3	17-00	10-50-13-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8-1	8-1	44	79-3	18-8	20	4-5	12-9	5-3	16-50	11-75-14-75
50—Fort William.....	8-5	8-3	45-7	79-7	20-4	18	4-6	12-3	5-4	16-80	11-75-14-75
Manitoba (average)	9-1	8-9	44-6	78-9	18-1	14-5	3-9	13-2	5-6	20-000	9-250
51—Winnipeg.....	9-1	8-9	42-2	79-1	18-5	14	4-1	12-5	5-7	20-00	6-25-14-25h
52—Brandon.....	9-4	8-9	46-9	78-6	19-2	15	3-7	13-9	5-4		5-50-11-00
Saskatchewan (average)	9-1	8-9	45-2	77-3	19-5	18-5a	4-0	14-2	5-5		8-650
53—Regina.....	9-3	9-5	45-9	79-5	19-1	15	3-3	13-7	5-6		5-50-13-00
54—Prince Albert.....	9-7	9-5	42-2	78-3	20-4		4-5	14-4	5-7		9-00-10-00
55—Saskatoon.....	9-3	9-5	47-2	75-1	19-7	20-6	3-9	13-9	5-2		7-25-9-60h
56—Moose Jaw.....	9-2	9-2	45-5	76-3	18-7	20	4-4	14-7	5-3		5-25-9-65h
Alberta (average)	9-3	9-2	44-5	78-7	17-7	19-3a	4-0	14-1	5-4		5-300
57—Medicine Hat.....	9-3	9-2	41-5	79-4	15-9		3-4	14	5-2		
58—Drumheller.....	9-9	9	44-4	79-5	17-5	23	4-5	15-4	5-8		4-50-5-50h
59—Edmonton.....	9-1	9-1	45-7	76-1	18-1	15	4-1	13-5	5-3		3-25-5-00g
60—Calgary.....	9-9	9-1	44-7	78-8	17-8	20	4-3	13-5	5-5		6-65-7-75g
61—Lethbridge.....	8-6	8-7	46-3	79-8	19-2		3-9	14-2	5-3		4-75-5-00h
British Columbia (average)	8-5	8-5	44-6	80-1	19-1	24-3a	4-8	13-6	5-6		10-768
62—Fernie.....	9	9-3	46-3	80-6	17-6		4-7	14-4	5-3		
63—Nelson.....	8-9	8-9	47-7	81-7	18-3	25	5-2	14-5	5-8		9-75-11-50
64—Trail.....	8-7	8-7	43-9	80-3	19-4	25	5-7	14-4	5-4		9-25-10-25
65—New Westminster.....	7-9	7-8	39-9	77-9	18	24	4-2	12-4	5-9		10-50-12-00
66—Vancouver.....	7-9	8	42	76-5	19-1	18	4-5	11-8	5		10-50-12-00
67—Victoria.....	8-3	8-3	46-3	81-7	20-3	25	4-1	12-7	5-7		10-00-12-25
68—Nanaimo.....	8-9	8-1	45-9	80-7	19-8	28	5	13-5	5-7		9-50
69—Prince Rupert.....	8-6	8-5	45	81-6	20-6	25	5	15	6-3		10-75-13-00f

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. Including semi-bituminous. f. Higher prices for coal in bags. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workmen, but some at \$30-\$45, according to condition and conveniences. r. Few six-roomed houses occupied by workmen; rent for 4- and 5-roomed

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1942

Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (300)	Rent	
	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences, per month
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents	cents	\$	\$
13-586	11-268	13-519	8-143	9-558	8-187	28-2	9-8	25-607	18-835
10-820	6-667	7-833	6-333	5-500	6-167	30-0	10-0	21-417	15-417
8-50-9-50	6-50	8-00	5-50	7-00	7-00	30	10-3	13-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
9-50	5-00	6-00	4-00	4-00	6-00c	30	10-3	15-00-25-00	10-00-15-00
11-50							9-8	20-00-32-00	10-00-17-00
12-80	8-00-9-00	9-00-10-00	6-00-8-00	7-00-9-00	5-00-6-00		10	15-00-20-00	15-00-22-00
							9-8	13-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
11-30							9-8	15-00-25-00	15-00-17-00
12-700	9-00	10-500	6-500	7-500	7-500c	20-0	9-8	19-00-25-00	12-00-16-00
13-213	8-500	10-750	6-000	7-000	9-000	23-8	9-8	24-125	17-375
12-05g	8-00g	9-00-10-00g	6-00g	7-00g	g	31g	9-8	20-00-32-00	15-00-20-00
13-50	9-00	12-00	6-00	7-00	8-00-10-00c	26-5	9-7	18-00-27-00	16-00-20-00
13-30							9-7	25-00	18-00
14-00							9-8	23-00	16-00
*13-750	*12-610	*13-657	*8-750	*9-836	*9-720	27-5*	9-3	24-714	18-250
12-00	13-33c	13-33c	12-00c	12-00c	8-25c	26	9-4	23-00-33-00	12-00-15-00
14-25	8-00	12-00c	6-00	10-00c	8-00c		9-6	23-00-31-00	17-00-23-00
14-75	11-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	28	9-7	23-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
13-50							9-1		
13-50	14-00	15-35	10-00	11-35	11-35		8-8	18-00-25-00	14-00-20-00
13-50							9-5		
15-50		11-25c		7-50c		29	9-4	16-00-22-00	12-00-15-00
12-50-13-00	17-33c	18-67c	10-00	11-00	11-00-13-00c	27	9-2	24-00-34-00	20-00-23-00
14-00	11-00-13-00	12-00-14-00	6-00-7-00	7-00-9-00			9-3	18-00-26-00	14-00-18-00
14-353	12-500	14-816	10-056	11-727	9-725	26-6	9-6	27-306	20-269
14-00	13-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	9-00-10-00	28	9-8	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
14-00							9-7	18-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
14-00	12-00	16-00	11-00	12-00c	13-00c	25	9-4	25-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
13-00	13-00	14-00	9-00	10-00	11-00	25	9-3	18-00-28-00	14-00-20-00
15-00-15-50	11-00	12-00			8-00	22	9-5	22-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
14-50	16-00	17-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	20	9-4	25-00-32-50	15-00-22-50
14-75							9-7	20-00-28-00	16-00-22-00
13-75	14-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	12-00	25	9-1	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00
12-50-13-50g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9-7	20-00-32-00	16-00-24-00
13-50g	16-50-18-50	17-00-19-00	13-00	13-50		25g	9-7	25-00-37-00	20-00-27-00
14-00		13-00-15-00c		10-00-11-00c		28	9-4	23-00-33-00	18-00-25-00
14-00		17-00-18-00		13-00-14-00		25	9-4	20-00-27-00	15-00-20-00
14-50	13-00-16-00	15-00-18-00	11-00-12-00	13-00-14-00			9-1	24-00-30-00	18-00-24-00
14-00							9-5	22-00-35-00	18-00-24-00
14-00							9-7	20-00-28-00	16-00-20-00
14-00							9-7	21-00-27-00	15-00-21-00
14-00-14-50g	g	18-00g	g	16-00g	g	25g	9-6	27-00-37-00	22-00-27-00
15-00g	g	16-00-18-00g	g	11-00-14-00g	8-00-12-00g	26g	9-7	24-00-32-00	20-00-24-00
14-00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9-7	20-00-28-00	15-00-20-00
14-00-15-50g	g	18-00g	g	14-00g	7-00-10-00g	25g	9-5	25-00-37-00	20-00-27-00
14-50							9-6	20-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
14-00							9-2	21-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
15-50-16-50		15-75c		10-50c	9-75c	30	9-9		
		10-50c		9-00-9-75c		30	9-8	30-00-40-00	25-00-30-00
18-50						35	10		
12-00	7-00	9-50			6-50c	28	9-7	22-00-32-00	16-00-22-00
15-50	10-50	11-75	8-00	9-25		30	9-9	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00
15-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	9-00		30	9-7	23-00-33-00	17-00-23-00
14-625			8-275	9-125	8-313	31-5	9-9	26-750	19-500
14-00-15-00			7-00-10-50	8-00-11-50	8-50-9-75	35	9-9	26-00-37-00	18-00-26-00
12-50-17-00			7-80	8-50	7-50	28	9-8	18-00-26-00	14-00-20-00
16-500			7-250	9-250	10-000	27-8	10-0	27-875	20-000
			8-00-9-50	9-00-10-50	10-00	27	10	28-00-37-00	20-00-25-00
19-00			5-00-5-50	6-50-7-00		30	10	20-00-29-00	15-00-21-00
14-00			6-50-9-00	7-00-11-00	8-00	29	10	22-00-32-00	17-00-22-00
11-500				11-00-12-00c	12-00c	25	9-9	25-00-30-00	17-00-20-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-3	26-125	18-625
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-2	22-00-27-00	15-00-22-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	10-6	r	r
11-50g	g	g	5-00g	6-00g	4-00g	30g	10	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
			6-00g	7-00g	4-00g	26g	10-1	22-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
					4-00		10-5	22-00-32-00	15-00-22-00
10-250			8-375	7-625	5-500	35-0	10-6	23-313	17-638
							10-9	16-00	14-00
10-50			8-00-9-00	9-50-10-25		40	10-6	20-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
			8-50-9-75	9-50-11-25		40	10-7	27-00-32-00v	22-00-25-00v
10-75					3-50	30	9-8	18-00-25-00	14-00-18-00
10-75					6-00	30	10	22-00-27-00	16-00-22-00
9-00			7-50	9-00	7-50		10-9	20-00-25-00	15-00-18-00
				5-50			10-7	20-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
					7-00	35	11	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00

modern houses, \$25-35 per month, semi-modern, \$10-15. s. Delivered from mines. y. Workmen's houses are mostly of four and five rooms; modern \$24-\$28, semi-modern, \$20-\$24.

* In the province of Quebec a provincial sales tax of 2 per cent and in the cities of Montreal and Quebec an additional municipal tax of 2 per cent are not included in the prices for fuel.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1937	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1940	Feb. 1941	Jan. 1942	Feb. 1942
*All commodities.....	567	64.0	127.4	155.9	97.3	102.2	95.0	93.9	63.5	82.9	73.2	82.8	85.2	94.3	94.6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	135	58.1	127.9	167.0	86.2	102.7	89.8	88.7	50.6	88.6	60.5	74.1	72.5	82.3	82.4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70.9	127.1	145.1	96.0	102.5	107.8	109.5	55.6	75.2	73.4	80.0	84.3	98.8	99.1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	85	58.2	157.1	176.5	101.7	103.6	93.2	87.3	67.8	73.3	66.3	83.2	84.5	93.3	92.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	49	63.9	89.1	154.4	106.3	100.7	94.0	92.7	63.1	74.2	76.1	86.1	92.4	100.7	100.6
V. Iron and Its Products.....	44	68.9	156.9	168.4	104.6	100.8	93.3	92.7	85.2	94.1	97.4	102.7	107.6	112.9	115.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.....	18	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.3	104.9	99.7	94.8	58.4	86.2	69.8	76.4	77.7	78.3	78.4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	83	56.8	82.3	112.2	107.0	101.3	92.6	93.3	84.8	86.0	85.7	87.6	91.4	99.3	99.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	77	63.4	118.7	141.5	105.4	101.1	94.9	94.3	81.7	80.0	78.3	85.7	91.9	103.8	104.0
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	236	62.0	102.7	136.1	96.9	101.9	94.2	95.0	68.7	78.6	74.4	82.9	85.7	95.3	94.9
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.....	126	61.8	119.0	150.8	90.2	102.3	97.5	103.3	58.0	79.7	71.9	79.7	82.5	95.8	95.8
Other Consumers' Goods.....	110	62.2	91.9	126.3	101.4	101.7	92.0	89.4	75.8	77.8	76.1	85.1	87.9	95.0	94.5
II. Producers' Goods.....	402	67.7	133.3	164.8	98.8	102.4	95.5	91.8	58.1	84.7	68.2	79.2	80.6	86.8	87.2
Producers' Equipment.....	24	55.1	81.9	108.6	104.1	102.4	94.1	96.2	87.0	92.3	95.0	96.6	102.3	108.5	108.5
Producers' Materials.....	378	69.1	139.0	171.0	98.2	102.3	95.6	91.5	54.9	83.8	65.2	77.3	78.2	84.4	84.8
Building and Construction Materials.....	111	67.0	100.7	144.0	108.7	102.1	98.9	96.6	74.7	91.8	87.3	93.5	100.1	113.1	113.3
Manufacturers' Materials.....	267	69.5	148.1	177.3	95.8	102.3	94.9	90.4	51.5	82.5	61.4	74.5	74.5	79.5	80.0
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field.....	186	59.2	134.7	176.4	91.2	103.8	89.2	86.5	51.1	82.9	58.6	71.4	71.0	80.3	80.0
B. Animal.....	105	70.1	129.0	146.0	95.9	103.5	105.5	105.5	57.2	77.3	74.0	82.1	85.4	96.2	96.5
Farm (Canadian).....	70	64.1	132.6	160.6	88.0	102.8	98.1	97.5	42.9	87.0	64.6	70.3	68.3	77.3	78.4
II. Marine.....	16	65.9	111.7	114.1	91.7	96.3	104.4	103.1	56.7	69.4	67.4	77.8	83.7	108.3	108.5
III. Forest.....	57	60.1	89.7	151.3	106.8	100.7	93.8	92.4	63.3	74.0	76.0	85.8	92.0	100.3	100.2
IV. Mineral.....	203	67.9	115.2	134.6	106.4	101.5	92.4	92.0	79.9	87.1	85.0	89.2	92.8	97.7	98.3
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	245	63.8	120.8	154.1	94.7	103.6	96.2	94.0	50.6	83.8	64.6	75.7	77.7	87.2	87.8
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	322	64.8	127.7	156.5	100.4	102.1	93.1	92.3	61.8	78.7	73.5	81.7	83.7	92.0	91.7

† The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in Other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

* Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-six staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except the following are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers; milk, bread, shoulder of veal, leg roast of pork, unsliced bacon, dairy butter, evaporated apples, vinegar and coal oil. Information as to the prices of the foregoing with the exception of milk and bread is obtained by the correspondents of the

LABOUR GAZETTE. The prices of milk, bread, fuel and the rates for rent are obtained by the Bureau of Statistics and by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

By Order in Council P.C. 8965, dated November 21, 1941 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1941, page 1462) the price ceiling established by P.C. 8527 (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1941, page 1371) was extended to rentals charged for all real property, the order to be administered by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Under authority conferred by Order in Council P.C. 5003 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1940, page 995), the Board from time to time fixed maximum rentals for housing

accommodation in certain of the cities in the list on page 244. In these cities the maximum rentals already fixed continue unchanged, based in some cases on those in effect on January 2, 1940, and in the others on those in effect on January 2, 1941. The former are Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Thetford Mines, Kingston, Ottawa, Windsor, Brandon, Calgary, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria; the latter are Truro, Moncton, Brockville, Belleville, Port William, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. In all the other cities in the list the maximum rental for any housing accommodation is the rental which was in effect on October 11, 1941. Provision is made under the orders of the Board for variation of the maximum rentals for any accommodation under certain special circumstances affecting the accommodation.

Retail Prices

Meat prices increased slightly between the beginning of January and the beginning of February following increases in wholesale markets. Prices were somewhat lower than at the beginning of October but were substantially higher than one year ago. Beef prices were influenced by the demand for cattle from the United States. Sirloin steak averaged 33·9 cents per pound at February 2, 33·7 cents at January 2, and 31·1 cents at February 2, 1941. Lamb increased during the month from 31·2

cents per pound to 31·8 cents. Fresh loin of pork averaged 32·8 cents for February, 32·6 cents for January, and 24·7 cents for February, 1941. Sliced bacon was 43·1 cents for January and February as compared with 32·3 cents for February, 1941. Fresh eggs at 39·1 cents per dozen were one cent per dozen lower than for January and 8 cents lower than for December, 1941. The price in February, 1941, was 29·7 cents per dozen. Creamery butter at 38·4 cents per pound for February was unchanged from the preceding month and only slightly higher than one year earlier. Production for January decreased 12 per cent as compared with the preceding month and 9 per cent as compared with January, 1941. Stocks in storage at February 1 were about 17 per cent greater than at February 1, 1941. A substantial increase in the price of potatoes was shown at February 2 as compared with the previous month. Comparative figures are 37·6 cents per 15 pounds for February, 31 cents for January and 26 cents for February, 1941. The price of onions increased from 5·7 cents per pound to 6·5 cents.

The following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobble" and "French nut" at the beginning of February, 1942: Halifax, \$19; Charlottetown, \$17·90; Moncton, \$18·50; Saint John, \$18·50; Quebec, \$16·50; Three Rivers, \$17·25; Sherbrooke, \$18·75; St. Hyacinthe, \$17·50; Montreal, \$17·75; Ottawa, \$18·75; Kingston, \$18·50; Belleville, \$18·50; Oshawa, \$18; Toronto, \$16; St. Catharines, \$18; Hamilton, \$17·50; Brantford, \$17; Galt, \$17·50.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices, in Great Britain and certain of the principal industrial and commercial countries appeared in the October, 1941, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Since these monthly notes are all compiled from British and foreign sources, the information contained therein usually deals with conditions prevailing some months previous to the date of publication in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In Great Britain both wholesale and retail trade are now subject to government control, the main objects of which are to conserve supplies of vital materials and to protect the public from unwarranted increases in prices. In order to achieve these ends the government of the United Kingdom has fixed retail and wholesale prices of some articles and is controlling the entire trade in some commodities, including importation and exportation.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 156·4 for January, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month and of 4·6 per cent over the January, 1941, level. As compared with December, prices were 0·7 per cent higher for food and tobacco, due chiefly to higher prices for cereals. Industrial materials and manufactures were only slightly changed in this period.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 146·5 at the end of December, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. Foods were 1·4 per cent higher, due entirely to the advance of 2·9 per cent in vegetable foods. There were only minor changes in industrial materials groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 200 at January 1, a de-

cline of 0.5 per cent for the month. This was due to a decrease of one per cent in food prices, although clothing and sundries increased slightly.

Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, of wholesale price index numbers for basic materials and foodstuffs, on the base 1923-1929=1,000, was 1,089 for September, as compared with 1,070 in August and 1,044 in July. Of the seven groups, five showed advances in each of the last two months, while the rubber and hides group and the building materials group were practically unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100 was 96.0 for January, an increase of 2.6 per cent for the month. All groups showed increases over the previous month's level, with the exception of a fractional decrease in the fuel and lighting materials group. The group showing the greatest increases were farm products, foods and chemicals and allied products.

COST OF LIVING.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1935=100, was 111.9 at January 15, an increase of 1.3 per cent for the month, all groups contributing to the increase.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1941

Analyzed According to Industries, Localities and Months

AN analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1941 by industries, causes, provinces and months is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course of, or arising out of their employment; also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly reviews, each containing an analysis of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, for May, August and November, 1941, and February, 1942.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities,—The Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada; The Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; The Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; The Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. In addition, reports were received also from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces, and Table III by months. The last two tables also include summary figures for 1940, which

are a final revision of the figures published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1941, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1940 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, for May, August and November, 1941, and February, 1942. The figures for 1941, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1940.

In some industries, where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences. For example, in the mining group there was an increase in the number of fatalities from 175 in 1940 to 252 in 1941, which may be partly explained by the fact that during 1941 there was a major disaster in coal mining resulting in the loss of 29 lives; and there was also an increase of 36 fatalities in metal-liferous mining in 1941. In the manufacturing group there was an increase from 144 in 1940 to 230 in 1941; also in the transportation group there was an increase from 236 to 314 which may be accounted for by an increase in the employment index figures for these industries.

There were four disasters during the year under review, the most serious of which occurred on October 31, when 29 miners were killed by carbon monoxide poisoning following an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine at Nordegg, Alberta. Two disasters occurred to men engaged in ferrying aircraft from Canada to Britain; twenty-two of these men were killed on August 10, when an Atlantic ferry plane crashed after taking off in Britain for Canada; and another ferry plane crash on taking off in England for Canada on August 14 resulted in 21 fatalities to men in this industry. Another disaster occurred on February 24, as a result of which eleven ice

workers lost their lives when a truck conveying them across the frozen surface of the St. Lawrence River, near Longueuil, Quebec, took a wrong turn, going off the ice road and plunged into an open stretch of water. Five other ice cutters who were in the truck were rescued.

On December 16, a collision of a freight train with a snow train at Mont Joli, Quebec, caused another serious accident when nine labourers were killed and 20 others were injured. While on a voyage from Melgrave, N.S., to Halifax the crew of six members were drowned on October 10, when a tug was lost.

On March 18, a terrific explosion and fire wrecked a fur dyeing plant in Montreal, five workers losing their lives and about 60 others being injured. The cause of the spark setting off an explosion of cleaning liquid was not revealed at the coroner's inquest.

On July 24, near Vancouver, B.C., an engineer, a baggageman and two firemen were killed in a collision of two trains. Another train collision at Antelope, Saskatchewan, on September 26, resulted in the deaths of an engineer, two firemen and a trainman. On December 10, a section foreman and three section labourers were killed when a freight train struck their hand car in a fog, near Vancouver, B.C.

On June 24, at East Coulee, Alberta, four men lost their lives following an explosion in a coal mine. The fourth man, the mine manager, died from gas fumes during rescue work.

The crew of four men were killed when a ferry plane crashed on a hillside in Britain after crossing from Canada, on September 1; and another ferry plane crash at St. Hubert, Quebec, on February 19, resulted in the deaths of two pilots and a radio operator. When a ferry plane was lost while en route from Canada to Britain, the crew of three lost their lives on October 11. A pilot, a co-pilot and a stewardess were killed in a trans-Canada plane crash, near Armstrong, Ontario, on February 6.

Three labourers were killed on February 25, in a gravel pit cave-in at Transcona, Manitoba. On January 14, a labourer and two linemen engaged on airport construction lost their lives when they were pinned under an overturned truck, at Pennfield, New Brunswick.

When a canoe capsized in a wind storm, three miners were drowned near Sioux Lookout, Ontario, on May 31. Three men were drowned on June 1 when a salvage boat was wrecked in a storm, off Graham Island, B.C.

On April 28, three R.C.M.P. Veteran Guards were killed when a truck crashed into a tree, near Cedars, Quebec. Three forest fire fighters were drowned in Sault au Cochon River, Saguenay Co., Quebec, on May 27; and an

assistant inspector and two telephone repairmen were killed in a collision of a railway flat car with their speeder during a forest fire, on June 10.

Three labourers engaged in logging were killed by lightning, near Moncton, N.B., on July 25.

On August 17, three liquid air plant workers were burned to death in a fire, when steel tools being used to repair a tank in the oxygen room caused a spark igniting the liquid air. An explosion in a chemical plant at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on September 3, resulted in the deaths of three workers.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 523, came under the category "moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses) by moving watercraft and by aircraft (civil aviation). The largest number of accidents in this category, 157, appears under the heading "automobiles and other power vehicles and implements", with 102 classified under the heading "being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines", (58 of these being engaged in steam railways); 87 were in connection with watercraft (11 of these being in logging, 15 in fishing and trapping, and 33 in water transportation); 74 appear under aircraft, (61 of which being in connection with the ferrying of aircraft, 43 of which resulted from two plane crashes in August); 43 were due to derailments and collisions (41 of which were in steam railways); 25 were caused by animal drawn vehicles and implements; 22 by mine and quarry cars; and 13 were caused by persons "falling from or in cars or engines."

Next in order were "dangerous substances", causing 237 fatalities as follows: 48 were due to electric current, 44 to explosive substances, 40 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 40 to mine explosions from gas, coal-dust, etc., 26 to gas fumes, poison, etc., 24 to conflagrations, and 15 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.

"Falling objects" caused 234 fatalities, of which 83 were due to trees and limbs, while 63 occurred in mines and quarries; 37 were due to objects falling from elevation, loads, piles; 19 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., 11 to collapse of structure, and 11 to other falling objects.

Fatalities numbering 221 were caused by "falls of persons", classified as follows: 72

from elevations, 69 into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc., (some of which resulted in drowning), 19 from loads, etc., 16 from ladders, 14 due to collapse of support, 7 into holds of vessels, 7 falls on the level, 6 on sharp objects, 6 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., and 5 down stairs and inclines.

Hoisting apparatus caused 40 fatalities, 36 were caused by prime movers, 34 were caused by animals (20 of which were due to horses), 27 by handling of objects, 25 by working machines, 25 by striking against or being struck by objects, and 7 by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 110 fatalities of which 61 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 20 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, 16 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 4 to infection not elsewhere specified, 4 to shooting and violence, 3 to drownings not elsewhere specified, and 2 concerning which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 538, occurred in Ontario. There were 410 in Quebec, 207 in British Columbia, 106 in Alberta, 91 in Nova Scotia, 59 in New Brunswick, 48 in Manitoba, 43 in Saskatchewan, 5 in Prince Edward Island, and 2 in Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the fatalities occurred by industries as follows: manufacturing, 122; construction, 84; transportation and public utilities, 84; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 78; agriculture, 62; service, 36; logging, 34; trade, 26; electric light and power, 8; and fishing and trapping, 4. In Quebec, the largest number, 121, was in transportation and public utilities, with 57 in manufacturing, 54 in construction, 38 in agriculture, 38 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 33 in service, 30 in logging, 25 in trade, 11 in electric light and power, 2 in fishing and trapping, and 1 in finance. In British Columbia there were 80 fatalities in logging, 41 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 30 in transportation and public utilities, 22 in manufacturing, 15 in construc-

tion, 6 in fishing and trapping, 6 in service, 4 in agriculture, 2 in electric light and power, and 1 in trade. In Alberta and Nova Scotia there were respectively 54 and 25 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry experienced as many fatalities in these provinces. Transportation and public utilities registered the largest number in New Brunswick and Manitoba, there being respectively 18 and 13 in this industry; while in Saskatchewan the highest number, 14, was in agriculture.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,509, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: transportation and public utilities 314 or 20.81 per cent of the total; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 252 or 16.70 per cent; manufacturing, 230 or 15.24 per cent; construction, 194 or 12.86 per cent; logging, 170 or 11.26 per cent; agriculture, 143, or 9.48 per cent; service, 88, or 5.83 per cent; trade, 63 or 4.17 per cent; electric light and power, 30, or 1.99 per cent; fishing and trapping, 24, or 1.59 per cent; finance, 1, or .07 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months indicates that the greatest number, 163, occurred in August, while the lowest total, 82, was recorded in April. The table gives the total number of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance, service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1939, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraphs and telephones, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1940.

While the latest figures available as to numbers employed are not in any instance those for the year under review, they are included, however, for general comparative purposes.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Canada Reported by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Departments records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, including those due to industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except in manufacturing, mining, and steam and electric railway operation, in which accidents are dealt with by various governmental

departments and commissions. These are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1940 were summar-

ized in the following issues: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, May, 1941, pages 562-564; Quebec, June, 1941, page 653; Ontario and British Columbia, July, 1941, pages 825-827; and Alberta, December, 1941, page 1575.

In none of the provinces does the Board have jurisdiction over accidents in all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but include to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards

for 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and also include some preliminary figures for 1941. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show more fatal industrial accidents as occurring during each year than the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not record accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Board's records only show accidents to employees, while the records of the Department of Labour register accidents to all persons occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, of whom there are many, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metallic mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
A.—Prime Movers:																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....		1							1						1						
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....									10		1				3	1			1	1	2
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	2			5	4	1			9						6	2					
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....									3							2					
Total.....	2	1		5	4	1			23		1				10	5			1	1	2
B.—Working Machines.....	5		1	1	1				13			1			2	3			6		1
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																					
1. Elevators.....				1	1				4		1								2		1
2. Conveyors and others.....		1		12	11	1			7	1					2				4		
Total.....		1		13	12	1			11	1	1				2				6		1
D.—Dangerous substances:																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....				2	2				9		1				1	1				2	
2. Explosive substances.....	4			21	17		1	3	9												
3. Electric current.....	1			3	2		1		11	1			1		1	4			1		1
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	2			2	1				16			5			1				4	1	1
5. Conflagrations.....	6		1						3		1								1		
6. Gas fumes, poison, etc.....	2			8	3	1	4		10						1				2	1	2
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.).....				40	2	38															
Total.....	15		1	76	27	39	6	4	58	1	1	5	1		4	1	4		8	4	4
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																					
1. Striking against objects.....				3	1	2			13						7	1	2		2	1	
2. Being struck by objects.....		3																			
Total.....		3		3	1	2			13						7	1	2		2	1	
F.—Falling objects:																					
1. Collapse of structure.....	1								1		1										
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....	1	2		4	2	2			6	1					1				1	2	1
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....	2	10							14		1				2	1	2		7		
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....	11	69		62	43	15	4														
5. Falling trees and limbs.....				1	1				3						1				2		
6. Others.....	3																				
Total.....	18	82		67	46	17	4		24	1	2				4	1	2		10	2	1
G.—Handling of objects:																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....		17							3		1				2						
2. Sharp objects.....									3						1	2					
Total.....		17							6		1				3	2					
H.—Tools.....	1	2		1	1				1											1	
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																					
1. Derailments, collisions.....																					
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines.....	4								3										2		1
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....																					
4. Mine and quarry cars.....				22	5	17															
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	16	13		1		1			15						2	2			7		3
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	21	1		2	1		1														
7. Water craft.....	1	11	15	4	4				4								1			3	
8. Air craft.....																					
Total.....	42	25	15	29	10	18	1		22						2	2	1		9	3	4

CANADA IN 1941, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional	Unclassified	Total
1								1																						3	
1																														10	
1		1				1			1			1																	18		
1		1					1																1	1					5		
3		2				1	1		2			2											1	1					36		
		4	2			2			1			1																	25		
		1	1																1	1			2					2	9		
		3	2		1				5	2		1	1		1				3	3									31		
		4	3		1				5	2		1	1		1				4	4			2					2	40		
4		2			2															2			2				2		15		
9		6	1			4	1												1		2	1					1	44			
2		7	3	1	2	1	22		3	1									1		1							48			
4		8				8			5	2		2		1					3	3				4	3			1	40		
1		3	2			1													1		1		11	7			1	3	24		
4		1			1				1			1							1		1		3	1			2	26			
																													40		
24		27	6	1	5	13	2	22	9	3		3		1	2				7	3	4	1	21	11		3	7		237		
		2	2																										2		
		3	2			1			1			1																	23		
		5	4			1			1			1																	25		
		5	5						2			1	1						1		1		1	1					11		
		4	1		1	1	1		2			2																	19		
		4	2	1	1			1	3			2		1					3	1	2								37		
		3				3																							63		
		2	2						1														1	1					83		
																													11		
1		18	10	1	2	4	1	1	8			5	1	1	1	1			4	1	3		2	2					224		
		1				1		1	1			1											1	1					21		
																													6		
		1				1		1	1			1											1	1					27		
		2	1	1																									7		
									41	41									1	1			1					1	43		
		8		1	2	4	1	1	74	58	4			10	1	1	1		8	4	4		4	4					102		
									13	12																			13		
																													22		
1		30	3		1	20	6		30	5	2	2	1	18	2				31	8	23		21	17		2	2		157		
																													25		
		11			3	3	5	1	33			33							1	1	1		6	5	1				87		
		2				2			72			72																	74		
1		51	3	1	6	27	14	2	263	116	6	35	73	28	1	3	1		42	14	28		32	26	1	2	2	1	523		

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
J.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	14	2																			
2. Other animals.	14																				
Total	28	2																			
K.—Falls of persons:																					
1. From elevations.	7	1							14	4		1			1	1	1		6		
2. From ladders.	1			1	1				2						1				1		
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	2	19	4	16	14	1	1		9			2			4				3		
4. Into holds of vessels.	1			1			1														
5. On the level.	11	5	1																		
6. From loads, etc.	1	5		1	1																
7. Collapse of support.	2								4						3				1		
8. On sharp objects.	1	1																			
9. Down stairs and inclines.	1			1				1	3	1					1						
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.																					
Total	26	31	5	20	16	1	2	1	32	5	3				10	1	1		11		
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.				2	1	1			1	1											
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.				28	27			1	21	1									13	1	
3. Drownings n.e.s.																					
4. Shooting and violence.									1												
5. Cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.				7			3	4	1						1						
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke.	6	5	2						3	1					1				1		
7. No particulars.									1						1						
Total	6	6	2	37	28	1	3	5	27	3					3	1			14	1	5
Grand Total	143	170	24	252	146	80	16	10	230	11	2	8	6	1	47	9	18		67	13	180

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1941											1940 (b)										
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yu- kon and N.W. T.	Total
Agriculture.....		9	4	38	62	3	14	9	4		143	3	8	4	32	55	3	8	12	2		12
Logging.....		3	7	30	34	5	2	9	80		170	3	3	3	45	29	4		2	91		177
Fishing and Trapping (a).....	1	6	2	2	4	1	1	1	6		24	2	10	1	2	2	4			12	1	34
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....		25	3	38	78	12	1	54	41		252		18	5	29	58	5	4	20	35		175
Metalliferous mining.....		1		28	73	7		1	36		146		2		20	51	5	2	30		110	
Coal mining.....		24	1				1	50	4		80		16	3				1	18	6		44
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.....			1	7	3	1	3	1			16				9	2		1	2		14	
Structural materials.....			1	3	2	4					10			2	5						7	
Manufacturing.....	1	8	8	57	122	4	2	6	22		230	1	5	7	31	65	4	3	5	23		144
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco.....				1	6			4			11				1	4						5
Animal foods.....									2		2						1		3	1		5
Textiles and clothing.....					7		1				8				6	4						11
Leather, fur and products.....				5	1						6				2							7
Rubber products.....				1							1											1
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	2	4	10	15	1	2	12			47	1	3		6	4	1	1	2	17		35
Wood products.....			1	2	3	3		9	3		18				1	1			3	1		7
Pulp, paper and paper products.....			2	11	4			1			18			6	4	5			3			18
Printing and publishing.....																						3
Iron, steel and products.....		5	12	47	1				2		67		2		8	21	1					32
Non-ferrous metal products.....			5	8							13				3	5						8
Non-metallic mineral products.....		1		3	12	1			1		18				10			2		1		13
Chemical and allied products.....			1	7	18	2					29				2	7	1					10
Miscellaneous products.....					1						1					1						1
Construction.....	1	8	11	54	84	5	7	9	15		194		11	6	59	59	6	10	14	17		173
Buildings and structures.....		3	1	24	44	2	5	3	3		86		4	2	28	30	3	4	7	7		85
Railway.....	1										5				2	1						5
Shipbuilding.....		3	1	8	9				2		23		3	1	4	1				1		11
Highway and bridge.....			1	14	23	1	1	2	7		54		3	1	17	9	2	1	3	3		39
Miscellaneous.....		1	4	7	8	1	3	3	2		26		2	2	8	9	1	5	4	3		34

	5	3	11	8	1	1	2	30	2	4	15	1	3	25
Electric Light and Power.....														
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	2	23	18	121	84	13	10	11	30	2	314	24	7	236
Steam railways.....	1	6	5	35	44	7	8	4	13	1	138	3	2	81
Street and electric railways.....					1	1					6	3		4
Water transportation (a).....	1	16	5	16	13				10		61	17	3	89
Air transportation (a).....		4	4	69	13		3		2		75	4	1	4
Local and highway transportation.....	1	2	7	67	14	3	1	1	2		31	1	11	46
Storage.....					2	1			1		8	1	2	7
Express.....		1	2		2	1	1		1		1	1		1
Telegraphs and telephones.....					1									
Unclassified.....														
Trade.....	1	3	25	26	2	3	2	1	1		63	1	1	51
Wholesale.....	1	1	7	8		3	2	1			23	1		28
Retail.....		2	18	18	2						40	1		23
Finance.....			1								1			1
Service.....	3	1	33	36	3	2	4	6	2	1	16	2	1	65
Public administration.....			24	24	1	1	2	2			9	1		33
Recreational.....							1				1			2
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....														1
Custom and repair.....	1		2	2										2
Personal, domestic and business.....	2		7	6			1	3			6	1	2	26
Professional establishments.....				4							1			1
Unclassified.....														
Total.....	5	91	59	410	538	48	43	106	207	2	1,509	84	34	2,208

(a) Includes accidents to seamen, fishermen and airmen on Canadian craft only; any such accidents occurring outside of Canada and assigned to province from which craft were operated. For quarterly reports of accidents see the Labour Gazette for May, August and November, 1941, and February, 1942.

(b) Revised figures for 1940.

TABLE III—TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1941 BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1941	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1940 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed latest Census
Agriculture	6	11	11	11	12	13	22	22	11	14	8	2	143	9.48	127	10.51	(a) 1,128,188
Logging	14	16	16	8	15	15	11	13	13	16	21	12	170	11.26	177	14.65	(a) 49,966
Fishing and Trapping	3	...	2	2	4	...	2	4	...	5	2	...	24	1.59	34	2.82	(d) 68,817
Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	18	16	22	13	22	25	25	13	23	50	16	9	252	16.70	175	14.49	108,883
Metallic mineral mining	10	10	15	9	20	13	16	7	18	13	10	5	146	9.68	110	9.11	60,351
Coal mining	6	3	3	3	2	9	6	4	5	31	5	3	80	5.30	44	3.64	26,434
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	5	1	1	16	1.06	14	1.16	10,398
Structural materials	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	10	.66	7	.58	11,700
Manufacturing	17	13	20	16	39	24	21	19	26	15	19	19	239	15.24	144	11.92	(b) 658,114
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	4	...	...	11	.73	5	.41	85,287
Animal foods	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	2	.13	5	.41	37,877
Textiles and clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	.53	11	.91	121,022
Leather, fur and products	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.40	2	.17	31,481
Rubber products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.07	1	.08	14,160
Saw and planing mill products	5	4	3	3	8	6	6	1	2	5	3	1	47	3.11	35	2.90	41,468
Wood products	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	9	.60	3	.25	22,884
Pulp, paper and paper products	...	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	2	...	18	1.19	18	1.49	42,707
Printing and publishing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,723
Iron, steel and products	6	2	5	5	9	7	6	5	6	3	7	6	67	4.44	32	2.65	121,041
Non-ferrous metal products	1	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	13	.86	8	.66	44,563
Non-metallic mineral products	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	...	18	1.19	13	1.08	23,026
Chemical and allied products	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	6	1	1	2	29	1.92	10	.83	22,595
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.07	1	.08	12,280
Construction	11	22	7	10	9	22	19	15	28	14	24	13	194	12.86	173	14.32	(a) 256,283
Buildings and structures	6	10	4	3	4	9	9	9	7	7	13	5	86	5.70	85	7.04	164,977
Railway	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	.33	4	.33	...
Shipbuilding	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	5	4	4	...	23	1.53	11	.91	6,312
Highway and bridge	1	7	2	2	1	9	6	5	10	2	3	6	54	3.58	39	3.23	...
Miscellaneous	4	1	1	2	3	...	3	1	5	1	4	1	26	1.72	34	2.81	...
Electric Light and Power	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	1	4	3	1	2	30	1.99	25	2.07	(c) 19,054
Transportation and Public Utilities	18	26	15	8	13	19	29	66	41	18	29	32	314	20.81	236	19.54	...
Steam railways	7	9	9	4	8	10	14	7	18	3	16	23	128	8.48	81	6.71	(c) 135,700
Street and electric railways	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	.46	4	.33	(c) 14,204
Water transportation	2	3	2	2	3	5	9	7	9	8	8	3	61	4.04	89	7.37	(a) 37,887
Air transportation	2	11	...	...	...	1	2	48	7	4	...	...	75	4.97	4	.33	...
Local and highway transportation	7	2	3	1	...	2	3	4	1	3	3	1	31	2.06	46	3.81	(a) 96,275
Storage	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	.20	4	.33	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	1	8	53	3.44	7	.58	(c) 25,123
Express	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.07	1	.08	(c) 4,843
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade	4	14	4	5	3	5	6	7	3	5	3	4	63	4.17	51	4.22	(a) 387,315
Wholesale	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	23	1.52	28	2.32	326,528
Retail	2	11	3	3	1	4	4	6	1	2	1	2	40	2.65	23	1.90	60,787
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	.07	1	.08	(a) 92,317
Service	8	6	4	8	13	14	9	3	6	5	6	6	88	5.83	65	5.38	(a) 767,705
Public administration	4	4	...	7	6	12	6	1	4	3	4	4	55	3.64	33	2.73	116,839
Recreational	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	.20	2	.17	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	.40	2	.17	61,142
Custom and repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	19	1.26	26	2.15	309,365
Personal, domestic and business	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.26	1	.08	243,666
Professional	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,263
Total	100	125	102	82	124	143	151	163	155	145	129	90	1,509	100.00	1,208	100.00	...

(a) Decennial census of 1931.

(b) Annual census of industry 1939.

(c) Annual census of industry 1940.

(d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry 1940.

(e) Revised figures for 1940.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 AND 1941
REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only (a)	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1935					
Nova Scotia.....	2,331	6,119	460	61	8,971
New Brunswick.....	1,942	5,000	283	26	7,251
Quebec.....	17,196	16,331	1,490	146	35,163
Ontario.....	27,904	23,024	992	208	52,128
Manitoba.....	4,274	3,732	210	21	8,237
Saskatchewan.....	1,820	1,699	64	14	3,597
Alberta.....	4,183	6,744	72	59	11,058
British Columbia.....	2,000	11,293	607	146	14,046
Total.....	61,650	73,942	4,178	681	140,451
1936					
Nova Scotia.....	2,846	6,818	529	53	10,246
New Brunswick.....	2,303	6,290	339	25	8,957
Quebec.....	18,294	19,286	1,800	122	39,502
Ontario.....	30,086	22,954	835	272	54,147
Manitoba.....	4,860	4,186	216	37	9,299
Saskatchewan.....	2,183	2,361	84	14	4,642
Alberta.....	4,230	4,834	91	43	9,198
British Columbia.....		13,547	657	168	14,372
Total.....	64,802	80,276	4,551	734	150,363
1937					
Nova Scotia.....	3,168	8,179	546	60	11,953
New Brunswick.....	3,304	7,863	332	22	11,521
Quebec(c).....					70,100
Ontario.....	34,318	26,427	1,049	248	62,042
Manitoba.....	4,781	4,120	232	20	9,153
Saskatchewan.....	1,840	2,362	81	13	4,296
Alberta.....	6,174	4,993	103	43	11,313
British Columbia.....	14,457	16,431	594	181	31,663
Total.....					212,041
1938					
Nova Scotia.....	3,120	7,586	637	65	11,408
New Brunswick.....	2,573	5,005	240	16	7,834
Quebec(c).....					58,335
Ontario.....	29,559	21,501	936	276	52,272
Manitoba.....	5,089	4,004	205	33	9,351
Saskatchewan.....	2,077	2,326	88	17	4,508
Alberta.....	5,510	6,255	112	51	11,928
British Columbia.....	12,566	14,028	754	139	27,487
Total.....					183,103
1939					
Nova Scotia.....	3,482	7,715	582	44	11,823
New Brunswick.....	2,577	5,264	263	22	8,126
Quebec(c).....					53,942
Ontario.....	30,072	21,203	1,020	215	53,110
Manitoba.....	5,128	4,044	196	33	9,401
Saskatchewan.....	2,466	2,670	107	17	5,260
Alberta.....	5,211	6,483	101	37	11,832
British Columbia.....	11,994	14,915	735	132	27,776
Total.....					181,270
1940					
Nova Scotia.....	4,599	8,846	454	40	13,948
New Brunswick.....	3,386	7,257	275	22	10,940
Quebec(c).....					65,704
Ontario.....	43,846	27,245	1,432	269	72,292
Manitoba.....	5,900	5,055	208	39	11,202
Saskatchewan.....	2,919	3,210	97	23	6,249
Saskatchewan.....	6,132	7,590	211	40	14,982
Alberta.....	19,732	17,842	748	165	38,487
British Columbia.....					
Total.....					233,804
1941 (b)					
Nova Scotia.....	5,511	9,439	139	61	15,150
New Brunswick.....				33	12,292
Quebec.....					82,568
Ontario.....	62,326	40,275	1,616	438	104,655
Manitoba.....	6,799	5,850	237	41	12,927
Saskatchewan.....	2,767	2,982	58	18	5,825
Saskatchewan.....	7,498	7,198	110	97	14,903
Alberta.....	24,651	20,889	785	171	46,496
British Columbia.....					
Total.....					294,816

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation.
The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some boards.

(b) Preliminary figures.

(c) Subject to further revision.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Conviction of Canadian General Electric Employees on Illegal Strike Charge

On December 19, Mr. Justice Gillanders in Ontario Court of Appeal quashed the convictions of fourteen employees of the Canadian General Electric Davenport plant (Toronto) who had been charged with going on strike contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as extended by P.C. 3495 of November 7, 1939. The appeal was by way of stated cases from an order of Magistrate Forsyth of Toronto. The original action arose in connection with a strike lasting from June 4 to 12, 1941, of over 700 workers in two plants of the company in Toronto. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1942, p. 134.)

It was pointed out in the stated cases that the Davenport plant was declared an essential service within the meaning of the Defence of Canada Regulations by P.C. 4669 of September 11, 1940, and that by P.C. 3495 the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended to war industries. This was taken by the Court to be the evidence on which the Magistrate had based his conclusion that the plant came under the Act. Under secs. 57 and 58 of the Act it is unlawful for an employee to go on strike until a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Minister of Labour has made a report.

The Court held that the declaration under P.C. 4669 that the operation of a plant constitutes an essential service does not have the effect of bringing it under the provisions of P.C. 3495 and so within the scope of the Act. Such a declaration merely enables the civil authorities to enforce, in regard to that plant, the provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to trespassing or loitering on or near such premises and to acts intended to impair the efficiency or impede the working of any undertaking engaged in the performance of essential services. It does not declare the plant in question or the work carried on there to be among the undertakings specified in P.C. 3495, i.e., those engaged in production of "munitions of war" or "supplies" or in the construction of "defence projects." The Court therefore found that there was "no evidence in the stated case to support a finding that the plant in question here came under the provisions of the Act." (Typewritten copy of judgment).

On February 25, Mr. Justice Gillanders dismissed an application by the Crown in one of the cases for an order under sec. 766 of the Criminal Code that the stated case be sent back for amendment. The application was based on the claim that there was "ample evidence in the record, although it had not

been mentioned in the case stated, to support the finding that the Act was applicable." The Court held, however, that a case cannot be sent back for amendment after judgment has been delivered even though the formal orders have not been issued. *Rex ex rel Smith v. Martin*. (1942) Ontario Weekly Notes 58.

Alberta Employer Responsible for Act of Employee Done in Course of Employment

On January 29, the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court unanimously upheld a judgment by Howson, J., in which an employer was held to be liable for damage caused by the negligence of one of his employees. The decision applied to four actions which were tried together. By agreement only the question of liability was determined, since the fact that the plaintiffs had suffered damage was not in dispute.

The property of the plaintiffs had been damaged as a result of a fire which started when an employee of the defendant had tried, without any instructions in that regard, to burn rubbish which he had cleaned out of his employer's store. The Court supported the conclusion of the trial judge that the employee was acting within the scope of his employment even though he had received no instructions for the specific act which caused the damage. The defendant introduced a further argument, viz., that the servant's act amounted to a nuisance and was thus illegal. The Court held, however, that whereas the argument might be pertinent if the employee had done an act which had no relation to his employment, it had no force when, as here, the act was clearly in the course of the employment. *Edmonton v. W. W. Sales, Limited, Armstrong-Cosans, Limited, v. W. W. Sales Limited, B. Sheldon's, Limited v. W. W. Sales, Limited, Arkinstall v. W. W. Sales, Limited*, (1942) 1 Western Weekly Reports 375.

British Columbia Court Orders Old Age Pension Continued to Pensioner who Sold Property to Discharge Debt

On January 24, Mr. Justice Manson in British Columbia Supreme Court granted a *mandamus* to compel the payment of a pension pursuant to the Dominion and British Columbia Old Age Pension Acts. The applicant had been in receipt of a pension, but when he disposed of certain property the Workmen's Compensation Board which administers the Act stopped his pension. In justifying its action the Board cited Regula-

on 23 under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act which provides that if a pensioner makes voluntary transfer of property without the approval of the pension authority the pension may be suspended until the value of the suspended payments equals the value of the transferred property. The Court found, however, that in the present case the transfer had been made in discharge of a debt which had been contracted for the payment of a mortgage and taxes on the land and for other purposes, and that it was therefore not a voluntary transfer.

The question arose as to whether a writ of *mandamus* was proper under the circum-

stances. If the Board was an agent of the Crown, such a writ could not be issued. The Court held that the Board was not a general agent of the Crown but a special agent constituted by statute to administer the old age pensions legislation and therefore an agent of the legislature. A further argument that *mandamus* would not lie because the Board was disbursing public funds was rejected on the ground that the funds for the payment of pensions had been specifically allocated for the purpose by the legislature. *Rex ex rel Lee v. Workmen's Compensation Board*, (1942) 1 Western Weekly Reports 352.

United States Government Standards for Wartime Employment of Young Workers in Agriculture

Principles to govern the recruitment of young workers for agricultural work, if that should become necessary, were approved recently by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, the Employment Service, the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Education.

The conference of these Government agencies declared that school and home duties should be the full-time job of every child under 14 and that such children should not be in agricultural work outside the home farm "except when it has been established that unforeseen and extraordinary public emergencies exist." Nor should children over 14 have their education interrupted "unless no alternative source of labour can be made available".

It was agreed that policies for the employment of young workers should be developed with "full regard to laws on child labour and school attendance and to safeguards necessary to protect the health and well-being of these young workers and the continuity of their education". The recruitment of young workers should be part of a broad plan worked out by State departments of education, labour and agriculture and "based on consideration of all available sources of labour and the wages and working conditions offered to adults". The employment opportunities of older workers should not be jeopardized by the addition of young persons to the agricultural labour force.

The conference stressed the point that children should not be employed during normal school terms unless the Farm Placement Service, with full information on the labour situation, had determined that the need for

agricultural workers could not be met by older persons resident in or near the locality. In such cases, children of 16 and over should be engaged before younger children were accepted. "The schools should make every effort to develop programs that will wisely dovetail school activities with agricultural work and will result in no curtailment of school terms". The conference urged that policies be worked out which interfere as little as possible with normal school opportunities and progress.

Conditions of work which will safeguard the health and welfare of the young workers must be established. These include reasonable hours, safe and suitable transportation where needed, adequate housing accommodation, supervision and leisure time activities for workers away from home, and equitable wages at not less than prevailing rates.

The conference was of the opinion that these standards were "fully compatible with the needs of wartime production" and would enable youth to take its proper share in the national emergency.

According to the twelfth annual report of the Director administering the Mothers' Allowance Act in Nova Scotia, in the year ending November 30, 1941, there were 1,050 families receiving Mothers' Allowances, 21 less than at November 30, 1940. During the year, 192 applications were received of which 157 were granted. The total amount paid to beneficiaries during the year was \$418,286.75. The average number of dependent children per family was 3.34.

